

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

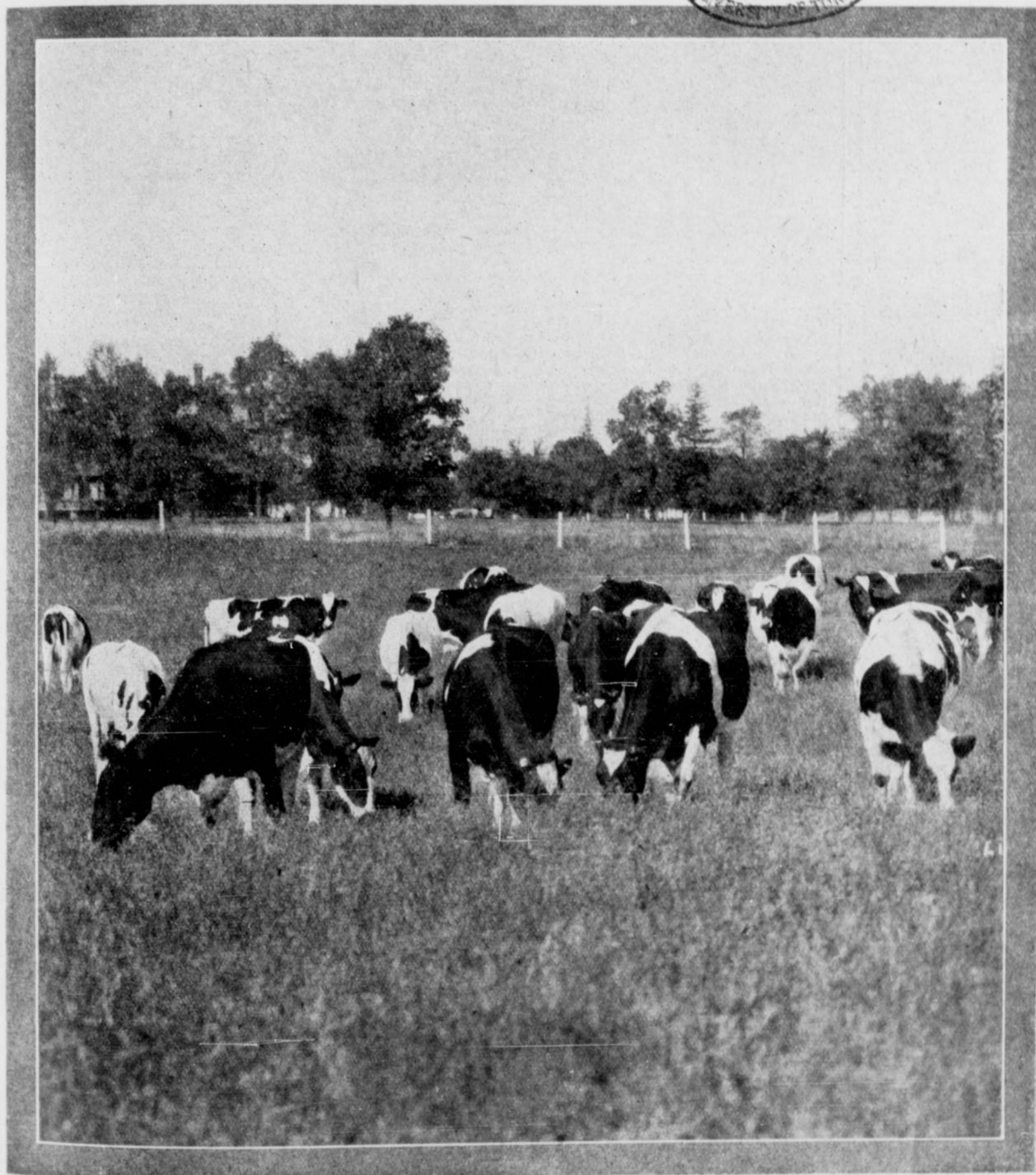
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March 11, 1925



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"Just stand over there and throw me five of the biggest of those trout!"

"Throw 'em! What for?" asked the dealer in amazement.

"So I can tell the family I caught 'em. I may be a poor fisherman, but I'm no liar."—Everybody's Magazine.

News from the Organizations

Matter for this page should be sent to the Secretary, United Farmers of Alberta, Calgary; Secretary, Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, Regina; Secretary, United Farmers of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

The Robertson Shield Contest

Has your local decided to enter the contest for the Robertson Shield this year? A number of locals have already entered, and the contest promises to be a keen one. Merrington, last year's winner of the shield, is on the job, and intends to keep it. Whether that is to be the case depends on the other locals which enter. Merrington has already increased its membership 135 per cent., and appears to be equally active in other respects. The local that wrests the shield from Merrington will, therefore, have a hard fight on its hands. If you wish to win it, organize a drive on a competitive basis at once. Get in every man, woman and junior possible, hold regular meetings and report them to Central, including social and educational features. See that your district is 100 per cent. organized, and if a nearby district has no local, go in and form one. All these things will count in the contest. The rules will shortly be drafted and sent to all locals. In the meantime, work and make up your minds to win.

S.G.G.A. Notes

A copy of a reprint from the Morning Leader, giving a very full synopsis of the report of the Royal Commission on the grain trade, has been sent to every local secretary of the S.G.G.A. with a suggestion that each local make a study of the recommendations made in the report, and forward any recommendations they may have to make to the Central office. This is very important, as Mr. Symington, K.C., has been retained by the United Farmers of Alberta and Manitoba and the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, to watch the interests of western farmers in connection with the revision of the Canada Grain Act, and it is essential that he should as far as possible be kept in touch with the farmers' view point.

A grant of \$250 was made to the Save-the-Children Fund by the executive of the association at a meeting held at the close of the annual convention. This grant was made out of the interest on the balance of the Patriotic Acre Fund, which is invested in Saskatchewan Farm Loan Bonds, and which can be used only for relief purposes. The Save-the-Children Fund is for the relief of distress among the children in the war-stricken countries of Europe, and is administered by a committee which is affiliated with the International Union, at Geneva, and under the patronage of the International Committee of the Red Cross.

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been organized at New Osgoode, Sask. The revival of interest in this district is particularly pleasing, as it is some years since a local of the association existed at this point. D. L. Jones is secretary, and there is an initial membership of eleven, which will no doubt increase as the influence of the local grows.

Zenon Park and Willmar are two other recently re-organized locals, the latter having 30 members already enrolled, with a prospect of an addition to the number at an early date. N. Linton, the secretary writes: "The prospects for the year are very bright at present, and we hope in some measure to make up for our recent lapse." We hope so too. We have no record as yet of the membership of the Zenon Park local, of which Arthur Daoust is the secretary.

Green Bluff G.G.A., of Speers, and Westside local at Leslie, are also recent additions to our ranks. D. Japp, a former director of the association being secretary of the former, and John Goodman, of the latter.

"I have paved the way in the Preeceville district for an organizer," says Ben Peterson, of Wynyard, in re-

porting to the Central office. "I have left no stone unturned. I had a meeting there of 250 people. I outlined the aim of the S.G.G.A. and its future possibilities, and it was received with much enthusiasm. I feel sure there is good material in that district for a real Grain Growers' local. I do not think there is any organized body of men and women in America that has accomplished as much in the last 23 years as the S.G.G.A., and there is no reason why we cannot do as well in the next 23. I am plugging for the S.G.G.A., and I am satisfied I have changed the atmosphere in the district to some extent."

Crystal Springs local is again on the up-grade, having already eight members for the present year. Small, but active, and still better, growing.

A new local of the S.G.G.A. has been formed at Sanctuary, under the name of the Sanctuary G.G.A. The local has made an excellent start with 18 members.

Alberta

Purchased Hall

A hall and two lots in the town of Irricana, have been purchased recently by the Irricana U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. locals. The U.F.A. local have bought coal co-operatively for the last two or three years, at a saving to the members of from \$2.00 to \$3.00 a ton, after 25 cents per ton had been held back by the local towards the hall fund. The U.F.W.A. local raised their share of the price by giving entertainments.

Irricana local has given strong support to the Keoma-Irricana-Beiseker Shipping Association, which shipped in January of this year, three cars of cattle and five cars of hogs, with net returns to the shippers of \$10,440.

Organization of another junior local, named Wilson local, by the young members, took place in the Lethbridge district. Miss Molly Coupland was organizer in charge. The new local has 28 members, and will meet in the Wilson and White schoolhouse. The officers are: Miss Molly Coupland, president; Miss Helen Royden, secretary; Mrs. Coupland and Mrs. Murdock, supervisors.

Loyalty junior local have increased their membership from about 20 to 52. They are working hard with a view to winning the junior banner this year.

Westlock U.F.W.A. local have suffered a loss in numbers through the organization of new locals in the surrounding districts, but they realize that this really means progress in the organization. They held very pleasant and interesting meetings during the year, and did some useful community work, including the visiting of the sick and supplying clothing and other assistance to needy families. At their meetings the members sew rag rugs, which, when woven on a loom, find a ready sale, and add considerably in this way to the local treasury.

Manitoba

Holmfild U.F.M. on the Map

Holmfild U.F.M. has appointed W. A. Waldie, secretary for 1925, and he reports that the signs of the times indicate that the local has every reason to anticipate a larger membership for 1925 than ever before.

A most successful concert was held under the joint auspices of the U.F.M. and U.F.W.M., on January 16, and on this occasion they had a visit from J. L. Brown, M.P., who gave an address on the work of the association.

On February 7, at a well-attended meeting, a very helpful address in the form of an appeal for co-operation, was given by S. Fletcher, president of the local, which was followed by a round-table discussion.

New U.F.M. Locals at Iroquois

A local of the U.F.M. was organized recently at Iroquois school, in the Neepawa district with W. H. Pieltz, president, and F. M. Thickson, secretary. The secretary, who has sent \$16 to Central as dues, reports great enthusiasm in their local and asks that Central keep their members posted on the doings of the association in general.

Mountainside U.F.W.M. Revives

Mountainside U.F.W.M. local, which some members thought was "snowed under" came out with a thaw popped up again just like a cork. On February 5, two outside speakers, Mrs. F. Howell, U.F.M. district director for Souris, addressed a meeting at their point, on the work of the U.F.M. organization, showing what the association had done in the past and the future scope of work awaiting it. Her address resulted in the election of a convener and secretary from among the lady members, to look after the work of the U.F.W.M., Miss Doris Fleming being the convener selected, and Mrs. A. H. Dougall, secretary. F. Parker spoke on the Wheat Pool showing its benefits and how a man who did not belong was standing in his own light. Lunch was served at the close and several new members added to the list.

The Mountview U.F.M. members have changed the name of their local to Parkview, and elected John Seale, president, and Rowan Durston, secretary. Two very successful meetings have been held within the past six weeks, and the officers expect to have all their year's membership lined up during the next few days. The secretary has informed Central office that a donation will be sent forward shortly from that local.

The Bethany U.F.M. local is wide awake this year and has already increased its membership 98 per cent. House-to-house meetings are being held every two weeks, which are turned into socials after the business has been completed. On February 6 this local held a whist drive and dance in the Community Hall. About 175 people were present and 68 players took part in the drive. The sum of \$30 was donated to Central office, the proceeds of the above.—R. J. C. L.

The Concord U.F.M. at its last meeting decided to change the name of the local to South Roland. A canvass of the district for membership is now under way, each director being responsible for a certain number of families, and the objective is 50 members. A spelling match between the three schools in the district was held last week under the auspices of the local, and was well attended and considered a decided success. Prof. Sommerfield of the M.A.C., visited the local on February 25, and gave an interesting address on Scientific Methods of Farming.



Mrs. Newlywed: "Let me have slices of ham and a pint of gravy."



I've don't e'spect I could get that 'cause I don't know nothin' 'bout washin' eagles.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

A Weekly Journal for Progressive Farmers

The Guide is absolutely owned and published by the organized farmers.



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ADVERTISING RATES

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Classified....(See Classified Page for details)

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Our Ottawa Letter

Progressives suspend judgment on proposed ship subsidy to break ocean combine pending enquiry by special committee of the House of Commons
By H. E. M. Chisholm

OTTAWA, March 6.—Apart from the fact that a few million dollars of estimates were passed, the week in parliament was not prolific of practical results. A wide variety of subjects were discussed both in the Commons and in the corridors, but little progress was made in the way of consummating the legislative program.

Probably the most important feature of the speech from the throne, was the government's North Atlantic ship subsidy scheme. The resolution embodying the contract between the government and Sir William Petersen, whereby it is proposed that control of ocean freight rates shall be purchased by an annual subsidy of \$1,335,000, was brought before the House for consideration on Tuesday. Hon. Thomas Low, minister of trade and commerce, and sponsor of the bill, reviewed the report submitted by W. T. R. Preston, with respect to the existence of a combine upon the North Atlantic, whereby discriminatory rates were charged as between European and United States ports and British and Canadian ports. The minister of trade and commerce declared that the discovery of these conditions was by no means new, and quoted the report made by Sir Henry Drayton, while chairman of Dominion Railway Commission several years ago, to prove that the present government was simply endeavoring to remedy a condition which had been admitted to exist by the governments of the past.

Mr. Low declared that while the experiment might be regarded as a highly daring one, it was hoped that co-operation toward the breaking of the combine might later come from the other Dominions. The minister expressed the hope that the scheme entered into by the government would have the salutary effect of decreasing the rates and of bringing the combine to a more reasonable frame of mind. The contract presented to parliament, he declared, had been drawn up by one of the most eminent lawyers in the Dominion in the person of Eugene Lafleur, K.C., of Montreal.

The Most Absurd Thing

The official Conservative opposition was not slow in proceeding to attack the project. H. H. Stevens, of Centre Vancouver, characterized the scheme as futile in the extreme, and attacked the author of the report upon which the contract had been based by declaring that the report in question was prejudiced and unfair, and "bore all the earmarks of an effusion from a narrow and jaundiced mind."

"Certain men," he said, "may be very clever. They may be useful in elections to pull their party out of a difficult corner but because of that qualification they are not necessarily fitted for a quasi-judicial position such as this investigation called for. As a matter of fact the Petersen agreement is a case of heads I win, and tails you lose. There is no penalty in it for Mr. Petersen at all. He can abandon this trade route any time he likes, and the only recourse the government has is to notify him that the contract is terminated. It is the most absurd thing I ever heard of."

Premier King interposed at this point to say that Sir William Petersen would get nothing if he did not perform his contract.

The Gains to Petersen

Edmund Bristol, of Centre Toronto, estimated that at the end of ten years Sir William Petersen would have \$600,000 in his pocket, and would own his ship without them having cost him a single dollar. "So, with all respect to the government and to the distinguished gentleman who drew up that contract," said Mr. Bristol, "I want to say that in my humble opinion, Sir William Petersen has an extremely valuable contract. He can even charge less rates than the so-called combine, still make money and have his ships without them costing him a cent."

Mr. Bristol was skeptical about the finding of anyone competent to fix ocean rates between Canada and Great Britain, and believed that even when the rates were fixed the ten ships engaged in the contract would be a mere bagatelle compared with the shipping at present engaged in carrying Canadian tonnage across the ocean. "What they can carry," he said, "is a joke relatively to what has to be carried. Now, who is going to get the benefit of the joke? Which of you gentlemen sitting to my left, belonging to the Progressive party, is going to have the good fortune to get your goods on these ships at the lower rate? How is it going to be decided? Is the space going to be given to particular friends, and is it going to be done by advertising or how? Everybody in Canada will want to ship by these boats, if they are from one to three per cent. cheaper than the others; yet these ten ships cannot commence to handle our trade. My advice to my Progressive friends is that they should see that they get the first chance. I do not see much chance for the manufacturers of this country in getting any space at all on these ships."

Mr. Bristol could not see why the Canadian Mercantile Marine could not be utilized to as great advantage as the new small fleet of Sir William Petersen.

Progressives Suspend Judgment

Harry Leader, Progressive member for Portage la Prairie, in the course of a brief speech, voiced the opinion of the party to which he belongs. After declaring that the government might undertake to sell or lease the larger vessels of the Canadian Mercantile Marine to Sir William Petersen, he said: "I desire to state that the people of Western Canada, and indeed of the whole of Canada are looking forward with great concern to this project, and we hope that the government will be successful in giving us relief from present excessive rates. I will withhold my support of this proposed legislation, Mr. Speaker, and adopt a policy of 'wait and see.'"

In spite of the somewhat adverse attitude taken toward the subsidy project by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which recently met in Toronto, and which on Friday submitted its resolutions to the government here, the above may be described as the present frame of mind of Western members generally. Conservative members are utterly opposed to the project, many

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THE BANK OF TORONTO

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Liberal members are skeptical, and Progressive members largely are willing to "wait and see." The whole question is to be submitted to a special committee of the House, which will be empowered to call witnesses, including W. T. R. Preston, author of the report, and representatives of the steamship companies, which deny his findings. This committee will also carefully consider the terms of the contract, and will submit its report to parliament. Until this has been done, it will be highly difficult to judge the merits of the scheme.

Race Track Betting

Early in the week, W. C. Good, of Brant, introduced a resolution calling for the abolition of race track betting. The member for Brant was hopelessly out-jockeyed by the government members, and at the conclusion of one of the most appallingly tangled series of divisions ever held in the House of Commons, the legislators decided in favor of a compromise amendment proposed by Fred Stork, of Skeena, providing

for the prohibition, under the criminal code, of the publication of any information with respect to tips, selections, odds, or anything which might aid the handbook business.

Party lines were badly broken in the series of divisions which occurred, though the Progressive members remained fairly solidly behind the motion of Mr. Good. Racing, after all, is practically confined in Canada to Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and the members of these provinces succeeded in mustering a sufficiently large majority to ensure the continuance of the "sport of kings." It is however stated that at the present session, the minister of justice will bring down a bill similar to that which was killed in the Senate two sessions ago, and providing for the prohibition of the publication of advance information.

To Prevent Smuggling

During the week the Commons approved of a treaty entered into between



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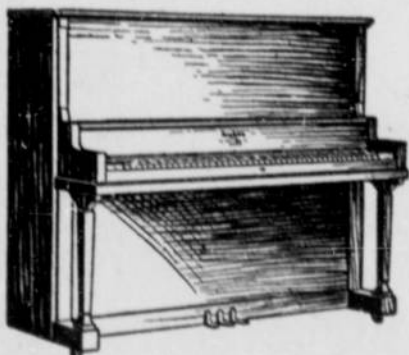
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C.C.A. Annual Meeting

Council doubts if subsidy from Dominion government best way of securing reduction of ocean freight rates—Endorses extension of co-operation and suggests enlargement of council

THE annual meeting of the Canadian Council of Agriculture, which opened at Toronto, on March 2, had not concluded when the council adjourned on the evening of March 5, to proceed to Ottawa, to present the views of the organized farmers to the Dominion government.

All the organizations affiliated with the council were fully represented at the meeting which was one of the most interesting and successful in the history of the council.

A feature of the meeting was a discussion on the question of agricultural co-operation, introduced by J. J. Morrison, of Ontario.

The experiences of co-operative marketing and purchasing organizations throughout Canada were related by speakers from different provinces. Reference was made to the recent report of the Ontario Agricultural Commission which recommended the establishment of a national marketing export organization, and suggested the Canadian Council of Agriculture as a proper body to bring about interprovincial co-operation.

As a result of the discussion, the council decided to appoint a committee, consisting of one representative from each province, acting in conjunction with the research department of the council, to consider ways and means to establish Dominion-wide uniform standards of farm products, and to develop Dominion-wide co-operative marketing facilities for the products of Canadian agriculture.

To Enlarge the Council

The United Farmers Co-operative Company, Limited, of Ontario, was admitted to membership in the council, and the executive was instructed to take into consideration the question of enlarging the membership and broadening the scope of the council in order to make it more fully meet the needs of the various farmers' organizations and institutions of the country.

Among the resolutions adopted was a strong demand for a reduction of the protective tariff on the common necessities of life as well as on the implements of production; that physical education for all boys and girls be substituted for cadet training in the schools; that the Dominion government take all necessary precautions to assure that prospective immigrants are correctly informed of actual conditions as they obtain in this country; that the regulations governing the grading and marketing of eggs be amended so as to make it obligatory on dealers to pay producers according to grade even though marketed in less than 15 dozen lots.

Election of Officers

Mrs. J. S. Amos, Ontario, and Mrs. R. B. Gunn, Alberta, were appointed to represent the council and the rural women at the sixth quinquennial international conference of women to be held at Washington in May next.

Officers were elected as follows: President, W. A. Amos; vice-president,

Continued on Page 46

See PAGE 26 for Figure Puzzle Contest Announcement

YOU will find all the particulars in connection with the correct answer to the Figure Puzzle on the above page. We believe this was the most successful contest of its kind ever put on in Western Canada.

No doubt its popularity was due to the fact that it was a unique puzzle and not extremely difficult to solve. It was not as hard as we had expected, or else western readers are more adept at solving such puzzles, for more people obtained the correct answer than there are prizes. These will solve the second puzzle in order to decide the prize winners.

Those who obtained the correct answer to the first puzzle will have received the second puzzle before this issue of The Guide reaches them, but with such a large list of contestants there is just a possibility of someone having been missed. Should this happen we would ask such an one to notify us immediately, for we are doing our best to prevent such an occurrence, and will accept no responsibility if anyone fails to receive the second puzzle.

F. U. of Canada Favors Amalgamation

A meeting of the board of directors of the Farmers' Union of Canada, was held at Saskatoon on February 26 and 27, and on the latter date the following statement was issued to the press by the board:

"In spite of what may have appeared in the press the Farmers' Union of Canada stands by any action it may have undertaken in the way of union with other sister organizations, while considering it unfortunate that the S.G.G.A. should have seen fit to lay down a proposed basis, which has caused a great deal of misunderstanding and irritation among our members.

"On the assurance, however, that the committee appointed by the S.G.G.A. is not bound by the proposed basis put forward by their convention, we, the board of directors of the Farmers' Union of Canada, are prepared to sanction our committee entering into negotiations with the committee of the S.G.G.A. in the spirit laid down in the resolution passed by our board of directors at its meeting held on January 10, 1925, namely:

"Whereas, we the board of directors of the Farmers' Union of Canada, recognize the principles that an organization of farmers exists only to serve and advance the best interests of those members who compose it, directing its

policy, conserving its interests and educating and protecting its members and working and transmitting through such organization an advantage to the rank and file of the community from which it recruits its members;

"And, whereas, in furthering the principles herein advanced, an amalgamation with a sister organization having the same ultimate end in view would, in our belief, further emphasize and make more effective the principles for which we stand;

"Therefore this board of directors of the Farmers' Union of Canada do hereby declare that no consideration of office, or salary, or remuneration shall be allowed to stand in the way of such amalgamation."

Directors at Meeting

Those in attendance at the meeting of the board are President, L. P. McNamee, of Kelvington; vice-president, J. A. Law-Beattie, of Durban, Manitoba; secretary, W. M. Thrasher, from Tobia; secretary, W. J. Fisher of Tyndal, Saskatchewan; W. J. Fisher of Tyndal, Saskatchewan; Peter Cropp, of Gerald; M. McClure, of Tadmore; Geo. Schnauffer, of Humboldt; J. Pearson, of Ardill; J. Stoneman, of Mortlach; C. F. Mallinson, of Smiley; Wm. Lair, of Handel; from Manitoba, Jas. Vann, of Bethany, and J. Arnes of Roblin; and C. H. Harris, of Oxy Alberta.

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 11, 1925

The Pool Interim Payment

Last week the wheat pools of the three prairie provinces made an interim payment to pool members of 35 cents a bushel, basis No. 1 Fort William. This makes a total so far received by pool members, on this basis, of \$1.35 a bushel, and it is understood that the amount paid out in this second payment is between \$25,000,000 and \$30,000,000. In itself this \$1.35 a bushel is the highest price reached by wheat between the first week in August, 1922, and July, 1924, and there is yet the final payment to be received by pool members.

The high prices prevailing for the 1924 crop will undoubtedly have helped a very large number of farmers in these provinces to improve their position, and business in general has gained thereby. This interim payment has been anxiously awaited by the western business world as well as the farmers, and the knowledge that there is yet another payment to come is acting as a stimulant to business. The press carried a story a week or two ago about the largest shipment of hardware for use on farms that has ever been made from Eastern to Western Canada. This shipment consisted of a special train of 23 cars containing pumps, ladders, barn equipment and so on. It is stated that this large shipment is to meet an actual demand from the farmers of these provinces. It is another illustration of the vital fact, which cannot be too often stressed, that when agriculture is prosperous the whole business world is prosperous.

Senators Talk on the Senate

The Senate has been discussing Senate Reform, or to be more correct, a few of the senators who spoke on the Speech from the Throne, expressed their opinion of a prime minister who had the audacity to suggest that such an august body needed reforming in any way, shape or form. They made it plain that they regarded the chamber in which they were themselves such shining lights as the repository of the next best thing to Divine right and the proposal to interfere with it in any way as nothing short of political sacrilege.

"It is not for a man dressed in a little brief authority," warmly declared Hon. C. E. Tanner, "to say that he will not only chastize honorable gentlemen because he is offended in his person by something they have done, but will uproot the whole institution." The honorable senator immediately admitted that he was going "a little strong" in that remark, but anyway, the prime minister did mean that "he was going to take the sting out of this chamber; he was going to make honorable members ornaments of no use, and having no force and no power." Wasn't that a terrible thing to suggest? Why, he might as well abolish the chamber and be done with it. "Take the sting out of it," indeed! The constitution and this institution are here for all time—sting and everything.

Who was it that was asking for Senate Reform, anyway? asked Hon. C. P. Beaubien. Why, farmers in the West, who were making impossible demands, and labor organizations which wanted to have the scale of wages fixed, unemployment insurance, old age pensions, and so on. "Is not that a very serious state of affairs?" he asked. Only the Senate stood as the barrier against a flood of destructive legislation. "Why should the people be educated to rush upon the constitution to tear it down?" For himself, however, he was not frightened: not a bit. He knew "full well that if they

hold a conference with the provinces there will be no agreement." So the country and the Senate are quite safe, despite the attack from a government "that lives solely through the good graces of the province of Quebec."

"They dare not do it, notwithstanding all the boasts made by the prime minister in the West," exclaimed Hon. Rufus Henry Pope, in righteous indignation. The prime minister had been "appealing to people who were to a large extent comparative strangers in Canada." These newcomers in the West, "narrow in their vision," did not know how Confederation had been brought about, or the reasons why the Fathers of Confederation provided "a second chamber aloof from the excitement which might influence public opinion under certain circumstances." If there had been no second chamber, no Senate, "there would have been no Confederation in 1867." He had stated in a speech in Montreal, and he thought he was right, that "this honorable body was so superior to the intellect of the Right Honorable the Prime Minister of Canada, that even though he felt disposed to reform the Senate, he would not know where to begin." So there!

Hon. C. W. Robinson was only appointed to the Senate last year, so he was diffident about giving advice. He thought, however, "that no great harm would come from following the experience of the Mother Country in the reformation of the House of Lords." In fact he thought both the Senate and the House of Commons could be reformed. "If," he said, "we could institute a reform in the qualifications of the members of both houses, so as to have only real students of political economy eligible, it might be a good thing." What a change for the better there would be if they were to "compel all who would be politicians to pass a proper test before being enrolled upon the register—but why indulge in idle dreams about reformation?" And echo answers—Why? What on earth is to be done with a chamber in which such twaddle passes for intellectual effort and statesmanship?

The Status of the Protocol

Although Premier King has made no statement in the House of Commons on the attitude of the government toward the Geneva protocol beyond saying that the government is in communication with the British government, and full information will later be given to parliament, press reports from Great Britain say that in a communication to the British government the Canadian government has rejected the protocol. The objections of the Canadian government, according to the reports, lie against the Japanese amendment and the system for penalizing an aggressor nation. The former, it is claimed, interferes with domestic sovereignty, and the latter involves obligations which the Canadian government does not feel inclined to accept. It is further stated that the Canadian government has made no suggestions for amendment of the protocol, but awaits suggestions from the British government.

It is true the so-called Japanese amendment places upon the League of Nations the duty of taking under consideration an international dispute over a question which has been adjudged to be one coming within the domestic jurisdiction of one of the disputants, and it is also true that the obligations imposed upon the member nations of the league with respect to an aggressor

nation, are of a serious and far-reaching character. The latter feature of the protocol, however, is of more significance than the former; the majority of the people in the member nations of the league would not object to a provision by which the league offered its services in a dispute between two nations which involved the domestic jurisdiction of one of the disputants, if by that means the chances of war were reduced. It is fairly well realized that any agreement to outlaw war, to be effective, must involve a surrender to some degree of this jealously-guarded national sovereignty.

It is the absence of three great nations—the United States, Germany and Russia—from the deliberations of the League of Nations that makes the drastic system of sanctions the most serious feature of the protocol. Europe as created by the peace treaties is by no means a happy and contented family of nations, and in Eastern Europe, especially, there is an atmosphere not at all congenial to peace. The peace treaties were not agreements by consent of the parties signing them, and treaties imposed by victors in the flush of victory rarely stand the test of permanent peaceful relations. For that reason there is reluctance in Great Britain to adhere to an agreement by consent which would involve an obligation to enforce the peace treaties even when British public opinion was wholeheartedly in favor of revision. That is the danger in the protocol so long as Germany and Russia are not members of the league. There is the further danger that with the United States out of the league, the British navy might be called upon to take part in a war with the United States, and it can be definitely said that opinion throughout the British Commonwealth of Nations is decidedly opposed to any contingency which threatens division of the English-speaking nations.

These are the outstanding danger points of the protocol, and they ought to be considered together with the alternatives if the protocol is rejected by the people. The situation now is that Great Britain, evidently with the consent of the Dominions, has asked that discussion of the protocol by the league be postponed until September, which rules out the disarmament conference which was to be held in June. There is great need in the meantime for much public discussion of the protocol, and a wide dissemination of its purpose and provisions. It has carried a great deal further than the covenant of the League of Nations, the principles of international arbitration, security and disarmament and the fullest possible public discussion of its provisions will be all to the good in the cause of peace.

Our Dairy Issue

The Guide publishes this week its fourth annual Dairy Number. The purpose of these dairy issues is to collect the most up-to-date information on the various phases of producing and marketing milk in Western Canada, and to present the claims of dairying for a place in the gradual reconstruction of western agriculture now in progress.

It is not our intention in these special issues to represent dairying as more profitable than other forms of livestock husbandry. In fact, it would be very hard to show any profit in milk production at present prices for cream and feed. But as Prof. Leitch showed, after analyzing account books on selected Ontario farms, it is easy

to demonstrate that single branches of a farmer's business may be unprofitable, while the enterprise as a whole, to which the unprofitable branch is indispensable, may be a financial success. The farmer's position in this case is somewhat like that of the packer, who assures us that he loses money on every single animal he handles, but makes money on his whole operation because of the volume of his business.

Only a few farmers are so situated that they should attempt specialized dairying. Only a few farmers can afford to be without a few dairy cows. When land becomes too valuable to grow cow feed it is time to cut it up for city blocks.

A Protectionist Scheme

It is gradually becoming clearer that Hon. Earle Page, deputy prime minister of Australia, is in Canada for the purpose of getting the Canadian government to follow the lead of Australia and New Zealand with regard to the British preference. The Australian tariff contains a provision which becomes effective April 9, to the effect that the British preferential tariff shall only apply to goods which contain 75 per cent. of British material or British labor, when such goods compete with Australian goods, and 25 per cent. when similar goods are not produced in Australia. New Zealand has adopted a similar legislative provision, but it does not become effective until October 1.

The British preferential rates in the Canadian tariff apply to goods which are the bona fide manufacture of a British country, and of which a substantial part of the value is contributed by the labor of a country entitled to the British preferential tariff rates, and provided the goods are imported directly from a British country. It is remarkable that while Canada's preferential tariff applies to goods imported from New

Zealand and South Africa, it does not apply to goods imported from Australia, and for the reason that Australia has not desired to give a preference to Canadian goods. Australia maintains one of the highest tariffs in the world, and has never shown any great inclination toward preferences to any nation, either within or without the British Commonwealth of Nations.

Lately a change has come over the Australian policy, a change brought about by the necessity for finding markets for the primary products of the country. Instead of seeking to encourage trade by substantial reductions in the tariff the Australian government is trying to use its excessively-high tariff as a bargaining instrument. The trade agreement between Canada and Australia is an illustration of Australian methods. By this agreement the general tariff on certain imports into Canada is raised, and the tariff on similar imports from Australia lowered. What that means is that the cost of such imports is raised to the Canadian people in order to give a preference to Australia, while Australia graciously agrees to a slight reduction of her almost prohibitive tariff on some Canadian goods.

The plain and simple truth is that Australia is in an embarrassing position through her protective policy. It has made trade so difficult that the primary producer, who must export, and whose exports must be paid for by imports, is finding himself shut out of the world's markets. He cannot sell because Australia refuses to facilitate exchange by encouraging imports. And now Australia wants Canada to restrict her British preferential tariff. The present government is pledged by its platform to increase the preference to 50 per cent. of the general tariff, and the country would welcome this extension of the preference

rather than the proposals of the Australian government.

A Common Cause

On another page we publish as it appeared in the Saskatoon Daily Star, a statement issued by the Board of Directors of the Farmers' Union of Canada, in connection with the question of amalgamation with other farmers' organizations, and especially with the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association. The board, it will be noted is prepared to negotiate with the S.G.G.A. on the principle that amalgamation with a sister organization "having the same ultimate end in view," would further the common cause of the farmers of the province. The convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association showed a similar spirit in dealing with the matter, and with both organizations prepared to approach the question from the standpoint of an identity of purpose and a common cause, there is reasonable hope for a successful outcome to the negotiations.

"Whether the western farmers", declared Hon. Rufus Henry Pope, in a speech in the Senate, "get a binder for \$1.00 or for \$50 less, is of no great consequence." It is remarks like these which illustrate the value of a political position worth \$4,000 a year for life, in which one cannot be directly called to account at the bar of public opinion.

The central legislature of India has passed a bill providing that citizens of the British Dominions be treated in India as citizens of India are treated in the Dominions. This is the kind of reciprocity that makes one wonder how this "great and glorious Empire" is ever going to be kept together.



A Joy Ride

The Creed of a Cow-Man

WE'RE broke!" Joe Crawford tilted back in his chair without taking his eyes off the confused heap of bills and loose scribbler pages lying on the kitchen table before him. One sheet, on which the vague uneasiness stealing over him for the past year was reduced to figures, stared at him from out the pile, and he repeated a little more thoughtfully, "We're broke."

"What do you mean, Joe?" asked his wife, looking up anxiously from her ceaseless task of mending.

"Just what I say—bushed! Just look at those figures. We'll never get square again unless some sucker will buy the place at the price we paid five years ago. But he would have to be imported and quarantined from the rest of the world until the papers were signed, and miracles like that don't happen. It's no use going on in this way, getting deeper in the hole all the time. We might as well quit first as last."

"But Joe, what can we do? You've paid four thousand dollars on the place besides what you've paid for the tractor and the machinery. Would we have to lose all that if we quit?"

"Yes, and more too. But we don't have to quit to lose it. We've lost it now. I can buy half-sections by the dozen for less than the eight thousand we still owe on this one, and on better terms, too, so that we've already lost it by the decline in values, even if we do stay on here."

"Well," said his wife, not without a tremor in her voice, "that means all our hard work gone for nothing. It isn't our fault that we were hailed out four years ago, then came the dry year, and after that the rust. Then this year when there was a fair crop and good prices we had to summer-fallow so much on account of the weeds that there wasn't a big enough acreage in crop to pay expenses. We're not the only ones either, which of course doesn't make it better, but both Foster and Jamieson paid more for their places than we did, and made smaller cash payments too. Mrs. Foster told me that if they hadn't got some money from the Old Country they would have had to quit last year, and they are very much discouraged. The only cheerful man in the district is old Jim Chisholm who paid more for that scrub place six years ago than any of us. How he can make it go, if you can't, beats me unless he is a silent partner of Hearst's or has a gold mine somewhere."

"Oh, he's not that kind," asserted Joe. "He sure took on some contract to break up that land, but he has made a good start. He always impressed me as a sensible enough chap with some plan to work by, but what he has up his sleeve I don't know. In fact, he seemed so busy any time I stopped to talk, the time didn't seem opportune to exchange ideas, but he don't seem to let his burdens rest very heavily on him."

"How would it be if you went over in the morning and had a talk with him?" Mrs. Crawford suggested. "It would only be neighborly anyway. You don't need to tell him you are in the blues, but if he has time to talk you might get some ideas that may help."

"Perhaps," he assented. "You never can tell. I'll go in the morning anyway."

It was a charming scene that met Joe Crawford's eyes next morning as he stepped into his neighbor's clearing, the hoar frost glistening on the oak and poplar trees which enclosed the modest farm buildings on three sides. A cheerful greeting answered his own, "Hello," and in a moment Chisholm appeared, stable broom in hand.

"It's you, Joe; I'm so glad to see you. Come in. I've just finished the morning chores. Have a seat—there's a milking stool in the corner." Then finding a perch for himself on the edge of the manger, he continued, "How is everyone over at your place?"

"All well, thanks," replied Crawford, visibly brightening at the hearti-

This story is based on fact. The author, Thos. Turnbull, a practical farmer, with 35 years' residence in Manitoba, has every qualification to speak of the problems of the farm. The idea, which he says is generally held, that farming is unprofitable, undeserving of credit, and therefore to be avoided, is unfortunately gaining credence with some farmers themselves. He has combatted the idea through Jim Chisholm in the accompanying story, suggesting a new method with a different standard.

ness of his welcome. "How have you been putting in the winter? Haven't seen you since freeze-up."

"Oh, I've been pretty busy. I let my Galician go to the lumber woods after we put up the firewood, and I'm alone with the chores, which ties one down pretty well."

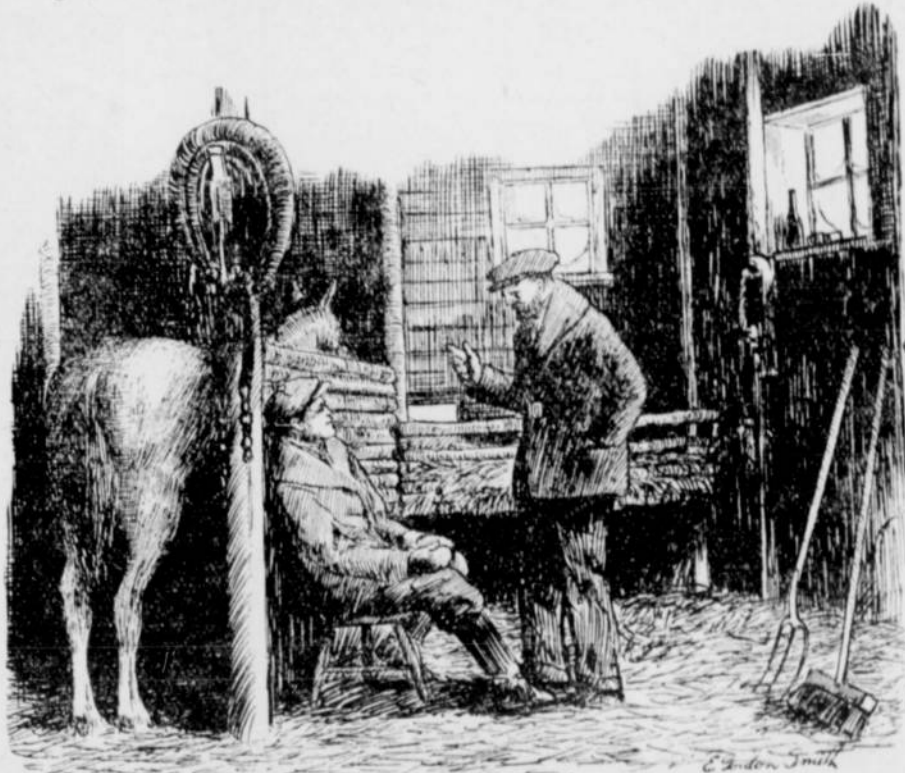
"That's one reason I never went in for cows," Joe observed. "Too rigid hours for me. It don't take long to feed the horses if I get home late at night, and they go at their feed all the keener if they have to wait an hour or two occasionally."

"Well I think regular feeding counts in the care of all farm stock, but particularly with milking cows. You needn't call me an astronomer if I tell you that I believe successful farming can only be accomplished in this country by the milky way; at least till some better way is found in this world of changes, so until that time comes we

except health, courage, and my farming experience. So to the chagrin of my family I resolved to make a new start on this bush farm, which I couldn't sell when I came to the city."

"Damn fool and insane, I have been called, to say nothing of the minor shades of disapproval of my course by those who see nothing but failure ahead. 'Nobody is making money on the farm' was the chief argument used against me."

"Why will people insist on making the acquisition of money the standard of success in life? Failure, to my mind, is a tragedy of the spirit rather than of the circumstances. I would not belittle the value of money for what we really need, but my observations in the city, and I would not say it is confined there, leads me to believe that by far the largest part of our expenditures go to keeping up appearances. That to me is a base thing in itself, to say nothing



"But I see, Jim, you are bound to get me into the dairy business." "I believe so thoroughly that a family and a dairy herd on every quarter-section would so transform this locality that if McDeugall agreed to your terms and came back here for his final payment, he wouldn't recognize it as the place he left."

must just get accustomed to this tying down process."

"Changes is right, all right, Jim," said the visitor, "but when I contrast my position now with what I had five years ago, the change does not add to my peace of mind. We were doing well then on a rented farm and had money in the bank, most of which we used to make the first payment on the place we are on now, though how long we'll have it, I don't know. You know how things have gone since then. What with bad weather conditions, high wages, and low prices, I'm steadily going behind. I've half a notion to chuck the whole thing."

"Oh, I wouldn't say that Joe, not yet anyway. I go on the theory that a man is never licked who doesn't know he is licked, or won't admit it, and this is a time when resolution counts for a good deal—coupled with judgment of course."

"Let me tell you how that lesson was driven home to me," continued Chisholm. "Just before the war I moved to the city with the family, as we had determined to give the children a university education. I went into business that made money until the deflation period set in. When on taking stock of my assets, I found I had little left

of the low degree of morality employed in the getting of wealth, even by those who have amassed fortunes." He rose, assumed a scornful attitude and continued:

"Yet how can it be otherwise when no one has the courage to cry out against such standards. Our children grow up in a world where the greed of money is everywhere evident, and the possession of it gratifies every desire. We recognize the decalogue as a theoretical guide to conduct, but another commandment, 'Thou shalt not be poor,' is given first place by the modern world. Even our churches are not free from the baneful influence of such a doctrine, and where it will lead to God only knows."

"Then if you don't accept the general standard for measuring success, how do you determine it?" asked Joe.

"I read the statement once," replied Chisholm, "that that life alone succeeds which attains the highest end possible to its capacity. That appealed to me as more satisfactory than this brutalizing strife after material ends. It doesn't take into account fine clothes, houses, or motor cars. It is a question of being rather than of having. No work be it ever so humble, will disqualify, so long as it is done well. I

thought of what my Galician said to me one day when we were hoeing mangels. His wife is in Poland you know, and he is very anxious to get her out here, and wanted me to sell him a few acres. 'Me no can read, me know noting, me work, me like work, mine wife like work; me like a good garden, small house, see mine babies, dat plenty.' Faithful fellow he was. I'm going to get him back next spring, and if he does his best with these limitations, who will say he has not succeeded."

"But isn't that a low standard?"

"Low for you and me, because of our greater capacity for achievement, nothing short of our best will do, and the reverse is equally true that the man who might have been a successful farmer but gave his whole life to the making of money has failed with all his possessions, because he has not reached the highest ends possible to his capacity. My Galician will have him beaten. He will have gained patience, contentment, and a helpful equipoise of mind that I never saw in a man 'chasing the dollar.'"

"You get my idea, Joe? Well then, you will understand how little attention I pay to the gibes that are thrown at me. I'm not urging the acceptance of my theory by soap box methods; all I want is a chance to demonstrate that life on a farm can be made a great success judged by this standard, and I have enough confidence to believe that within five years men will be coming to me for the receipt. I may be disappointed, but I think the effort is worth while anyway."

"It sure would be worth while, Jim," said his visitor doubtfully, "because if someone don't find the way soon there won't be anybody left to carry on. But I can't go to my creditors with just a set of ideals. Here am I with a half-section bought for \$12,000, on which I paid \$4,000 at the time and haven't been able to make another payment on principal, which will all be due next fall. I couldn't even pay last year's interest, as I had to keep the tractor people satisfied and provide living expenses. Then I have seed to buy in the spring, and see where the prices have got to! Might get that through the bank by giving them a seed grain mortgage, but there's more of that eight per cent. interest again. What would you do in my case?"

The older man hesitated. "I don't like to offer advice where the personal element is such a big factor, but I would say that the first thing for you to do is to provide a dependable cash income from some source that will meet all your annual fixed charges; then—"

"Just what do you mean?" queried Joe.

"Well, there are your taxes, interest, living expenses, and—"

"Wouldn't that 200-acre summer-fallow of mine do the trick next year? Cultivated it five times: ought to get 40 bushels of wheat to the acre from it."

"But I said a 'dependable' income, Joe. You remember the 1923 crop that was rusted so badly summerfallows didn't pay for the threshing. There's nothing dependable about that."

"What would you call a sure crop then?" asked Crawford.

"No crop is sure that is subject to weather conditions, but there are various ways in which a reasonably sure income may be obtained, but nearly all require extra effort."

"As you can see, I am going after it the milky way, but this may be quite the wrong way for the man who don't like cows—or understand the care or management they require to get the best results. Another man may prefer to winter a few steers; another man will keep pigs; a third may have several sidelines. But the main thing is to have an assured income, and when that is in sight, then gamble on a grain crop. If you win, so much the better."

"But how is a man to get the money to start on these side lines?" persisted Joe.

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A HUNDRED and twelve years ago a bull and a cow were brought to Manitoba—or Assiniboia as this territory was then called. They came from Scotland with the Selkirk settlers—via the Hudson Bay. That pioneer importation of cattle-beasts identifies Lork Selkirk as the real pioneer of the dairying industry of this prairie country; how long, one is tempted to ask, will it be before we export butter to Europe via the route that he used and advocated more than a century ago?

Oddly enough, this is a story of a Manitoba farmer who is a direct descendant of Selkirk settlers. It is a far cry from the stark days of 1812 to the present, from the cow and bull that were hoisted from the sailing ship at Fort York to the dairy industry of Manitoba as we know it today. Still, the contrast—the development, is worth pondering over a moment. The thoughtful person will be quick to perceive this. Yet the perennial question comes up: Does it pay to milk cows in Manitoba? Does it pay well enough to justify the work involved? And—commonest question of all—what about the long, severe winters?

I propose to answer these questions by a frank discussion of the experience of Dan. Hamilton, of Warren, Manitoba. Mr. Hamilton is a young man. He is a bona fide farmer who stays right on his farm and works with his men. There is no essential difference between his farm—it comprises 560 acres—and the farms of his neighbors. He has had hard times like other farmers, and started milking cows because he got the feeling, a few years back, that if he didn't he might be forced into an acquaintance with the bailiff. It is an uncomfortable feeling. He has had his fling at grain growing—and still grows the usual cash crops with decided success. But about five years ago he went East for a holiday, taking Mrs. Hamilton with him. They noticed, when in Ontario, that any number of farmers down there paid for their land with milk and cream—and with milk and cream alone! They noticed, too, that there is plenty of snow in Ontario in the winter-time, and lots of cold, rough weather too. So they came back to Manitoba—I use the plural number with reason, as I shall presently show—fully decided to turn to milch cows. Let me repeat that Mr. Hamilton is a bona fide farmer. "Yes, Dan's a good farmer—and a good neighbor too!" is the description of him, that you will hear round about Warren; the fact that he is a thoroughly representative Manitoba farmer—except for his cows, makes the story of his experience with cows valuable.

Take This in Stranger

Mr. Hamilton is milking 28 cows at the present time. The day I visited his farm, February 25, was perhaps the coldest the Warren people have experienced this winter; in the morning the mercury got down to 40 degrees below zero. We put my team in the horse-stable and stepped over into the dairy barn. It was like walking into an airy, well-lighted and well-heated room! Not that there is anything costly or elaborate about Mr. Hamilton's cow-stable. As a matter of fact it is his old frame horse-barn slightly remodelled and buttressed, with a well-constructed lean-to on each side.

There isn't a dollar tied up unnecessarily in the building. The floor is of concrete, and there is an alley eight feet wide between the two rows of cows. There are two cows to each seven-foot stall; the cows are tied in the old-fashioned way—with chains. I remarked

Taking the Winter out of Winter Dairying

By J. H. McCulloch



Some of Dan Hamilton's farm buildings at Warren, Man.

the absence of stanchions, and Mr. Hamilton said that he liked the old-fashioned stalls and chains because they made less noise than stanchions. The stalls are well whitewashed four times a year.

The barn is 32 feet wide and 66 feet long, so that there is plenty of room. Also, there is an abundance of light and ventilation. Three ventilators run to the roof, and there is a window to every six feet all round the barn. At night the building is illuminated by electric light; Mr. Hamilton installed a Delco system three years ago, and uses it to illuminate all his buildings, and the farmyard as well. He has never touched the system since he installed it, never having had the slightest trouble with it. There isn't much more to be said about the cow-stable, except this: It is the most comfortable workshop imaginable, and as clean as a pin.

Mediocre Cows Well Managed

Mr. Hamilton's cows, and his methods of handling them, are worth careful consideration. We are all familiar with the stereotyped arguments in favor of breeding in connection with milk production. There are pure-bred enthusiasts who still talk as if milk production depends wholly and solely on the

ing is the fundamental factor in milk production; all things being equal, a well-bred dairy cow will give far more milk than a cow of inferior breeding. But it is an astonishing fact that a great many people do not appreciate the fact that very ordinary cows will respond most remarkably to good feeding. Professor Eccles was quick to see the significance of this. It is high time for it to be stressed in this country where so many cows are carried through long winters on meagre rations.

Take Mr. Hamilton's cows, for instance. He picks them up among his neighbors, and at the Winnipeg stock yards. Most of them show a predominance of Holstein blood, but the characteristics of several breeds are easily noticed. One of his best cows shows her Hereford ancestry very plainly. Shorthorn grades are nearly as numerous as the Holstein grades, for Mr. Hamilton recognizes the influence of the Shorthorn milk on his composite milk test, for, of course, he sells his milk according to the butter-fat test. Looking at these cows as they stand in the stable, one is impressed by them; they are good, big-framed cows. But cows of equal size and quality can be found on almost any farm in Manitoba; Mr. Hamilton's cows were nearly all discarded by other farmers. He

—he did a little better; his milk cheque amounted to \$442 that month. Not a bad income from 28 grade cows in the dead of a severe Manitoba winter! Last year Mr. Hamilton milked 25 cows, and the milk he sold brought in \$25 more than the grain he produced, and cost far less to produce.

That brings us straight to the methods employed by Mr. Hamilton to get milk production. He takes his cows seriously. He handles them carefully. Each cow gets three gallons of a mixture of oat and barley chop daily, 40 pounds of corn silage at night, a feed of good hay in the morning, and a green oat sheaf at noon. Now the object of this article is to make a faithful and useful analysis of Mr. Hamilton's methods, and right here it may be pointed out that it would be less than that if mention were not made of the man who spends all his time in the cow-stable. This is Tom Graham. Tom has been with Mr. Hamilton nine years. He used to work in a foundry, but learned to like the cows. Mr. Hamilton leaves Tom alone with the cows—doesn't expect him to do other jobs on the farm.

The result is that Tom Graham has a genuine interest in the herd. "I see to it," said Mr. Hamilton, "that Tom gets the feed he requires, and of course we turn in and help him with the milking. Tom does the rest."

Condense Drudgery

The milking is done by hand. At five o'clock in the morning the electric lights are switched on and the milking begins; the operation starts again at five o'clock in the afternoon. I asked Mr. Hamilton why he didn't use a milking machine, and this was his reply: "To handle my herd of cows, I require only one extra man on the farm. It comes down, therefore, to the question of whether this extra man is not a cheaper investment than a machine." Anyway Mr. Hamilton is not very deeply concerned over the question. He is willing to admit that other men equally successful have come to the other conclusion.

And speaking of labor, he does not regard the milking of cows as drudgery. He says he welcomes milking time when he is out in the fields; it is as good as a rest before supper. In the summer-time, when the work in the fields is going on, one of the hired men quits at five and helps with the milking. No other adjustment is necessary. "It's the only way," said Mr. Hamilton. "No man likes to milk cows after supper. Our milking is all done before we sit down to supper, and," he added, "I notice that we get to ball games as often and as early as other people."

In Mr. Hamilton's opinion, men don't object to milking cows. Last year he advertised for a man to milk cows, and for twelve blessed hours long distance telephone calls from eager applicants came without a break; finally, in desperation, he cancelled his advertisement, plugged the telephone, and went out to work.

The milk is cooled as it comes from the cows. In the hot summer months a simple milk-cooler is used. In the winter-time the milk cans are cooled in a tank. Mr. Hamilton uses his electric system to pump water to the house and cow-stable. "I once tried cooling the milk in the cans in the summer time," observed Mr. Hamilton, "but my bacterial count jumped from 100,000 to 250,000 immediately. I went back to the cooler, and the count dropped to 100,000 immediately." The milk shipped by train to The City Dairy, Winnipeg, every day. In the summer

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Dan Hamilton himself



Tom Graham, second-in-command



The tasteful little residence on the Hamilton farm, built out of the earnings of the dairy herd

color of a cow's blood. Down in the dairying sections of the United States they have already shot that theory full of holes. Professor Eccles, probably the greatest authority on dairying in the United States, discovered that the most miserable kind of scrub cows—brindled runts rounded up in the hill districts of Arkansas—when put on good feed outyielded the average dairy cows of Iowa, fed on the usual dry hay and limited grain ration in common use. Everybody knows, of course, that breed-

keeps a good pure-bred Holstein bull, and the calves are reared in a separate building.

Remarkable Yield

Now what are these cows of Mr. Hamilton doing? The herd averages in the neighborhood of 8,500 pounds of milk a year! During January of this year Mr. Hamilton shipped 15,700 pounds of milk, testing 3.8 per cent. butter-fat. It brought him in exactly \$423.90. In December—the reader will recall that it was a pretty severe month

The Sire and the Cream Check

THE dairy industry of Western Canada has grown by what might be called leaps and bounds during the past twenty years. This increase has been particularly marked during the past year. A recently prepared table shows that the production of creamery butter in Alberta has increased from 1,960,356 pounds, valued at \$415,800 in 1906, to 21,500,000 pounds, worth \$6,725,500 in 1924. The production of creamery butter in Manitoba for the last year is placed at 12,250,000 pounds, and there is a heavy increase in dairy production in Saskatchewan over the previous year. This very marked increase in the number of pounds of butter-fat produced and in the amount of money which has gone into the pockets of western farmers of late years has been brought about by one or all of the following means: (1) the milking of a larger number of cows, (2) better feeding and better methods of management or (3) by an increase in the average production of the cows on the farms supply milk to the creameries.

Assuming that there are available markets to take care of a continued increase in the production of dairy products in Western Canada—and we are given to understand by those in charge of the marketing end of the business that there are outlets for as great a volume of the high class dairy articles as we can produce—it would be well to consider the above-mentioned factors which have a bearing on increased production and see which is of the greatest concern.

More Cows

The milking of a larger number of cows is probably the method by which an increase in production can most rapidly be brought about. The importing of large numbers of dairy cows to the country and by them taking their place on the various farms to which they ultimately find their way would have the effect of increasing the total milk

"Show me your cream checks and your feed bin and I will tell you what kind of a sire you have been using," says Prof. R. D. Sinclair

yield. A tendency to cull less closely, and to keep in the herd heifers of older cows which might be disposed of in periods when less interest has been taken in dairying, would have the same effect. This method of increasing production has its limitations, because the supply of cows which can be purchased and distributed among the farmers is limited, and the purchase of this type of cow as well as the keeping in the herd of heifers of questionable merit is not always economically sound.

Better Feeding

An increase by better feeding and management methods is to be commended. When the use of better feeds and a more efficient combination of the feeds available, accompanied by better care of the cow, leads to higher milk yields, we are on solid ground, for more money is coming in without any increase in over-head costs. Men who are closely in touch with the production end of the dairy business claim that this factor has had a good deal to do with the increase of 1924 over 1923. Lower grain prices led to more extensive use of concentrates in the cow's ration, resulting in a better all around utilization of the feeds fed and a substantial increase in milk yield.

Raising Standard of Cows

We come now to an increase in production being brought about by a larger number of pounds of milk being given by each individual cow. This refers not to improvement by feeding and management methods but by breeding methods, in other words, increase in average milk and butter-fat yields through the use of sires from high-producing ancestry.

It is a difficult matter to determine what progress has been made along this line since

figures on the number of milch cows on the farms of Western Canada are more in the nature of estimates than actualities and numbers of these cows do not contribute to the creameries and cheese factories reported in annual statements. A calculation of the actual figures on estimates available indicate, however, that the average production of our cows is low, leaving plenty of room for improvement. A rough mathematical operation on the figures available indicates that the average production in 1924 is higher than that of 1923, after making some allowance for improvement through the feeding end. In fact it has been estimated that the improvement through breeding in the case of Alberta cows amounts to 50 pounds of milk for the past year. The use of a better class of sire of later years has had a leavening effect which is now beginning to be felt. This is encouraging. It indicates that we are getting past the stage when the prime consideration was the acquisition of cows regardless of their inherent milk-producing tendencies and that we are getting to a point where we can consider real improvement through the use of sires bred for production.

A discussion of this improved factor must of course leave out of account the cow which does not correspond in type and color to one of the dairy breeds. It is well known that there is a considerable army of these cows in Western Canada being maintained as milch cows and they have done a good work on hundreds of farms. The pioneer cows of the West were largely of this class and they paved the way for the dairy business that we have at present. These are not dairy cows, however, and their owners have other

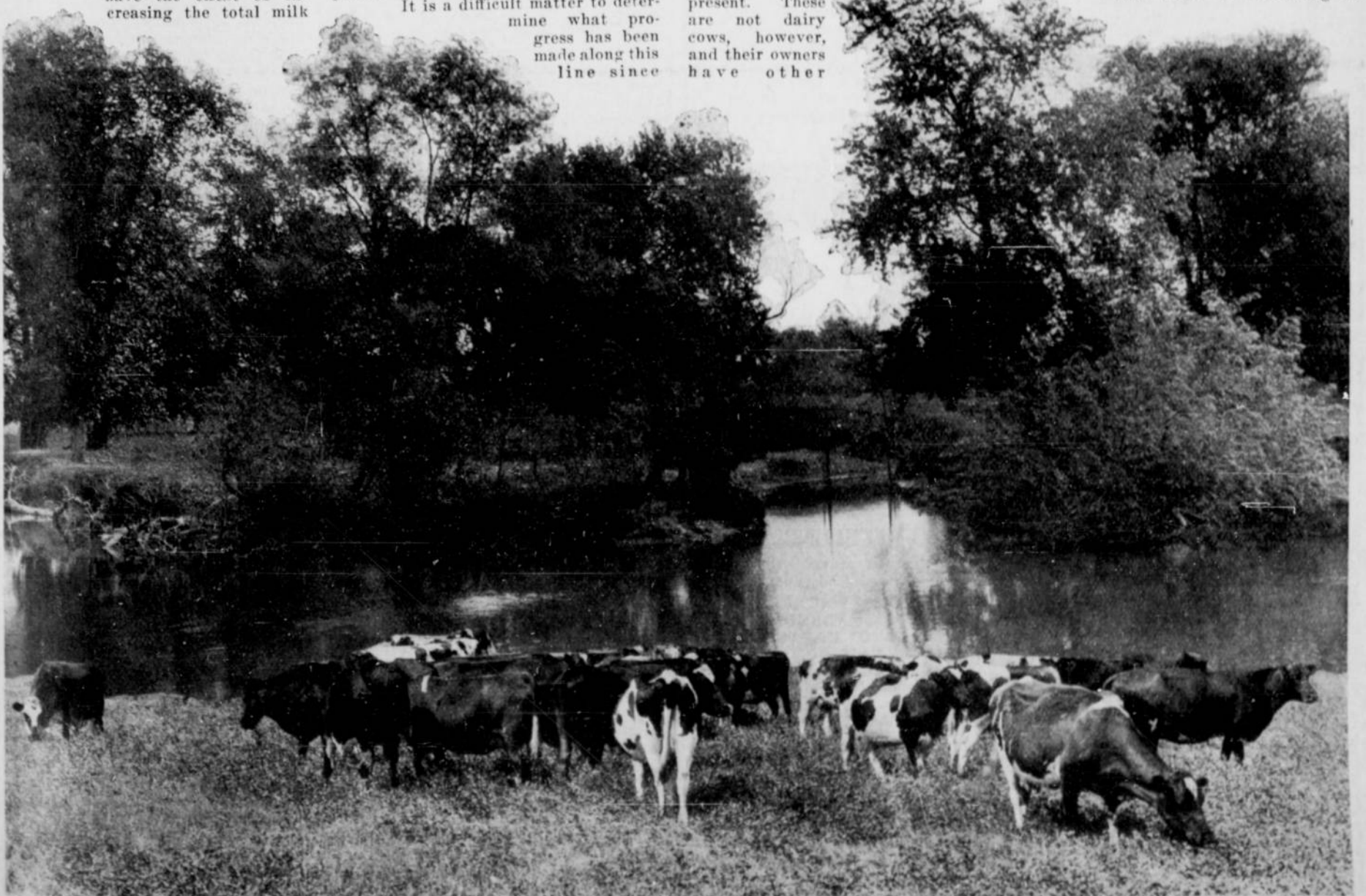
things in mind than high production so we must necessarily leave them out of account.

A Measure of Possibilities

When we stop to think of the possibility of improving our standing with respect to annual production of dairy products through the use of higher producing cows, the prospects are almost amazing. The average annual milk production of the cows on the farms of Western Canada has been placed at somewhere in the neighborhood of 3,500 to 3,600 pounds. The world's champion Holstein-Friesian cow, Segis Pietertje Prospect produced 37,381.4 pounds of milk in 365 days; the world's champion milking Shorthorn cow, Melba 15th of Darbalara, produced 29,432 pounds of milk, and so on down the list of champions in the dairy breeds. There is a tremendous gap between our present production and the annual output of these champion cows. It may not be fair to draw a comparison such as this because such tremendous yields of milk have been secured under very special, and not always practical, conditions, but it serves to show the chances that there are for improvement by breeding methods.

These cows have all been produced by mating cows of proven producing ability with sires backed with generations of ancestry strong in dairy tendencies. It is a comparatively easy matter to partially bridge this gap. By increasing the average annual production of the estimated 1,000,000 dairy cows of Western Canada by 1,000 pounds, the total cream checks would be increased by approximately \$9,000,000 per year. The important point to keep in mind in connection with increased production by this method is that the additional revenue is practically clear profit. Improvement by breeding means improvement through more efficient utilization of the feed consumed.

That the sire is the most important factor in increasing the



The selection of the sire should have regard to body conformation as well as milk record of ancestors. It will show up in the whole herd



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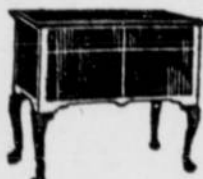
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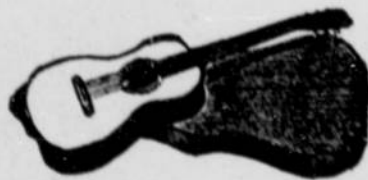
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average production in a herd goes without saying. The question may now be asked, is there evidence to show that, providing the right sire may be secured, will he increase production of first generation stock over that of the cows to which he is bred and so on through successive generations? By the right sire is meant one of acceptable type and whose pedigree has been scrutinized to determine that the dams in the first generation of his pedigree have records considerably higher than have those to which he is to be bred, and that the majority at least of the sires close up in his pedigree have been sires of a number of high-producing daughters.

The above question may be answered in the affirmative. There is considerable experimental evidence bearing on this point and in addition the experience of practical breeders has proven that years of constructive breeding have led to a much higher average production within their herds.

Measured Rate of Improvement

The good sire is given the greatest opportunity to show what he can do when he is mated with what may be called scrub cows of unknown ancestry. A grading up experiment of this nature has been conducted by the Iowa State Agricultural College, covering a period of several years. In 1907 a number of scrub cows of unknown breeding were purchased, the experiment being planned to cover a period of several years until the records of daughters and grand-daughters of these cows by pure-bred sires could be secured. This work was carefully planned and was carried over a sufficient number of years to make the results of great significance. The cows were divided into three groups according to the sires used, one group being bred to a pure-bred Holstein-Friesian bull, one to a pure-bred Guernsey bull and one to a pure-bred Jersey bull.

In the case of the Holstein group it was found that while the average production of the scrub cows was 3,406.2 pounds of milk and 168.74 pounds butter-fat, the average production of the daughters by the pure-bred sire was 6,444.4 pounds of milk and 265.92 pounds of butter-fat. In other words, the daughters by the pure-bred sire produced 89 per cent. more milk and 58 per cent. more butter-fat than their scrub mothers.

In the Guernsey group the average production of the scrub cows was 4,186 pounds of milk and 189.39 pounds of butter-fat, and that of the daughters by the pure-bred sire 4,899.8 pounds of milk and 240.96 pounds of fat. Here the increase was 17 per cent. in milk and 27 per cent. in butter-fat.

The Jersey group showed similar results. The average production of the scrub cows was 4,046.7 pounds of milk and 194.11 pounds butter-fat. The daughters yielded 4,933.4 pounds of milk and 265.88 pounds of butter-fat, an increase of 22 per cent. in milk and 34 per cent. in butter-fat. Averaging the results of all of the groups it was found that the daughters outyielded their dams by 39 per cent. in milk and 37 per cent. in butter-fat.

Second Cross Also Beneficial

Following the results of the experiment into the second generation it is to be noted that the grand-daughters of the original cows ranked high in production, yielding on the average 375.81 pounds of butter-fat per year as compared with 261.93 pounds by their first-cross dams, and 182.40 pounds by their scrub grand-dams. In all cases the production of the second generation grades was at least 50 per cent. greater than that of their scrub grand-mothers. The average increase in production was greatest in the case of Holsteins, being 174 per cent. in milk and 130 per cent. in fat. These figures showing the increase in production of successive generations from what might be called a nondescript foundation give some idea of what may be accomplished by the use of the right kind of sires.

Further interesting figures along this line are to be found in the 1923 report of the Dominion Experiment Station at Cap Rouge, Quebec. The records of various French-Canadian cows are shown together with the records of two of their daughters, one sired by a bull of proven merit, and the other by a bull of

unknown breeding. Cow No. 1, produced 6,192 pounds of milk, testing 4.98 per cent. of 309 pounds of fat as a three-year-old. Her daughter by the R.O.P. sire, at two years of age, gave 6,162 pounds of milk, yielding 311 pounds of fat in 373 days, calving inside of fifteen months.

The daughter by the sire of unknown breeding gave, as a two-year-old in the same period of time, 4,162 pounds of milk, yielding 193 pounds of fat, and she was not in calf during the period. Cow No. 2, qualified for R.O.P. as a three-year-old, with 7,000 pounds of milk testing 4.13 or 289 pounds fat. Her daughter by a R.O.P. bull, qualified for Record of Performance at two years old, by giving 6,373 pounds of milk yielding 293 pounds of butter-fat. The heifer by the inferior bull, freshening at three years old, only gave 3,039 pounds of milk equal to 159 pounds of fat.

The records of other cows down the line are similar, showing the two-year-old heifers by R.O.P. bulls equalling the three-year-old records of their dams, with the heifers by bulls of unknown breeding producing from 30 to 50 per cent. less. These figures not only show how the good sire will maintain or increase high production levels, but show how a poor sire exerts a deteriorating influence in a herd. The sire has great potentialities for either good or evil, and it is in the selection of the sire of desirable ancestry that the favorable results are secured.

Poor Herds Easiest to Improve

The higher the average production in a herd the more difficult it is, of course, to find sires which will continue the improvement. This is shown by investigational work carried on at the Main Agricultural Experiment Station, in determining the transmitting qualities of dairy sires for both milk production and butter-fat percentage. In the case of 111 Holstein-Friesian sires studied, it was found that 65 or slightly more than 50 per cent. raised the milk yield of their daughters over the dams of these daughters.

The study showed that the best sire brought about an increase of 7,637.5 pounds in annual milk production, while the poorest was responsible for a decrease of 9,962.5 pounds. With respect to influence on butter-fat yield it was found that 71 out of the 111 sires increased the butter-fat percentage of the daughters over the butter-fat percentages of their dams. The greatest increase shown was 665 pounds, and the greatest decrease shown was 980 pounds.

This work shows that with the pure-bred herd, where a fairly high standard of production has been reached, the choice of a sire must be very carefully dealt with. It has no particular bearing, however, on the question of raising the average production of the Western Canadian milch cow of 3,500 pounds calibre for, as is shown by the Ames work, the carefully selected sire will effect a rapid change on this class of cow.

One could go on and cite further experimental work bearing on this question. The experience of breeders agrees with this experimental evidence. Various herds in which constructive breeding work has been carried on for 12 to 15 years could be mentioned as examples of this improvement work. The Hays' dairy at Carstairs, Alberta, stands out in this connection. Here cows of mixed breeding have been graded up with high class pure-bred sires, and the result today is second and even third cross grade cows which scarcely be detected from their pure-bred stable mates, and with production records far above those of the original stock. A trip through the barns on this farm, as the cows stand ready to be milked, cannot fail to inspire a proper appreciation of the value of the pure-bred sire as a factor in herd improvement.

As has been mentioned earlier in this article we have reached a stage when we can afford to turn our attention from increased production through the use of larger number of cows to the more economically sound methods of increasing through breeding methods. The good pure-bred sire has proven his worth as an improvement agent of first rank.

Planning Bossy's Bill of Fare

The milking cow requires a certain balance between the different food compounds in the ration, and the wise cow owner plans his crops accordingly

If a dairy cow were given the power of speech, and could, metaphorically speaking, sit and brood over the wrongs of her kind, she would probably reflect that from her point of view there were three kinds of farms in Western Canada.

First, there is the grain farm, where only one or two cows are kept to provide the house with milk and butter. It is the most unsatisfactory kind of a home for a cow. She is regarded as a nuisance by all the men folks on

of a balanced ration from a given acreage.

"But that's quite a problem," you say, "to plant the crops on a dairy farm so that the produce will provide just exactly the right quantities of each of the feed requirements.

Simple question of arithmetic. Let me try to tell it in as understandable a way as Prof. Ellis told it at the Manitoba Dairymen's Convention, in January.

Let's take as our problem, estimating the acreage of the various crops which would be required to provide a herd of 20 cows with a balanced ration, and we'll limit our planning to the crops which are practical in say, the Red River Valley.

Obviously, the first thing to enquire is what does one cow require per day? For a 1,200-pound cow, giving 30 pounds of 3.5 per cent milk a day, the following would be about right:

lbs. digestible protein.	lbs. total nutrients.
For maintenance 84	7.92
For milk 1.5	9.57

Total 2.34 17.49

The next question is what kind of a ration shall we feed to get about these quantities. Prof. Ellis suggests the following as a thoroughly practical

ration for Manitoba. The digestible protein and total nutrients are given in each case so that it will be seen that the ration will satisfy our 1,200-lb. cow giving 30 lbs. of average milk daily:

One day's requirements, for one cow:

	lbs. digestible protein.	lbs. total nutrients.
Alfalfa 15 lbs.	1.59	7.74
Corn silage 35 lbs.39	6.37
Chop, 6 lbs. (Oats 3 parts, barley 1 part) ..	.57	4.36
	2.55	18.47

It is fair to expect that there will be in the neighborhood of seven months inside feeding in this climate, and that five months will be spent on pasture. The next calculation then is to multiply the quantities of each feed by 210 days, and then by the number of animals in the herd, 20 in this case, to find out the total feed required for winter consumption. This will give:

Alfalfa	31½ tons
Corn silage	75 3-5 tons
Oats	556 bus.
Barley	184 bus.

The next step is to calculate the acreage necessary to produce the above amount of feed. Alfalfa at the Manitoba Agricultural College Farm has produced an average of three and one-half tons per acre since it was first sown, so that it is not unreasonable to expect at least two and one-half tons per acre.



the place, from the boss down. If feed is plentiful, she may get an even break with the horses. In times of scarcity—straw pile for hers. Every June she makes a brave start at filling the pail. By August the pasture resembles a piece of sandpaper, and she is obliged to slip a few eggs. Comes freeze-up and the youngsters of the household have recommenced the social whirl and she misses a milking or two now and again. By New Year's she has given it up as a bad job, and from thenceforth rustles with the steers.

Then there is the mixed farm where dairying is a more or less important source of revenue. Cow and farmer have a little better mutual understanding. The dog is not called upon so often to settle disputes about gates, and hours are a little more regular. True, the cows on many such farms labor under the handicap of generations of scrub ancestry, and the farmer often has exalted notions as to the feeding value of slough hay, but there is a genuine effort to co-operate to fill the pail.

Lastly, there is the farm where dairying is the main activity. Your wise old cow would inform you that only too often the dairyman's genius lies too much on the side of good stable management and that he exercises poor field generalship. Dairymen situated on the best alfalfa land in the province of Manitoba are regularly buying their roughage; dairymen throughout the West who could be growing sweet clover are feeding a ration that is deficient in protein, or else paying hard cash for high-protein mill feeds; dairymen here, there, and everywhere are not planning crop rotations to provide the maximum quantity

Cash Crops
85 acres

Permanent crops		3yr Rotation		
Alfalfa	Mixed Pasture	3rd year Sweet Clover	1st year Corn	2nd year Oats and Barley
Hay 15 acres	Pasture 30 acres	Ensilage 15 acres	Concentrates 15 acres	

A quarter-section farm cropped according to Prof. Ellis' scheme

Seventy-five acres provide all that is required to give 20 cows a balanced ration. The rest of the farm is devoted to the raising of cash crops.

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Condition your workers right now with a course of

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Buy it by
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It will give their systems a spring house-cleaning—loosens up the bowels, tones up the liver and kidneys, enriches the blood, drives out the worms. Will help them shed their winter's coat. Then you have a team that can go down one side of the field and up the other without a stop.

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A 15-acre field would then give well in excess of what the herd would need.

Prof. Ellis spoke of the merits and failings of this crop. Where it can be grown it deserves special claim to be known as the dairyman's hay crop. It must be ruled out as a pasture because of its tendency to cause bloat, but as a hay crop nothing can compare with it for the production of an abundant, nutritious and palatable feed. Alfalfa has received a black eye in the past because non-hardy strains were sown, but seed may now be procured on which a high degree of reliance may be placed. He predicted that if Manitoba farmers were to take up alfalfa growing extensively, within 10 years we would have heard the last about a "sow thistle plague."

The average yield of fodder corn at the college has been 10 tons per acre. It would not be expecting too much to count on eight tons per acre. Ten acres then would supply the wants of a herd of 20 cows.

Normal expectations for oats and barley yields on a farm like this where sweet clover was included in the ration, where manure was plentiful, and where the crop follows corn, should be way in excess of what it is on the average farm. Forty bushels for barley and 50 bushels for oats does not seem too high. Fifteen acres divided into 11½ acres for oats and three and one-half for barley, would supply the grain requirements. As a matter of fact it would be likely to supply an excess of oats and a shortage of barley that would require a little change in the three-to-one mixture of oats and barley which has been taken as most satisfactory for feeding to all classes of dairy stock.

Thirty Acres of Pasture

Two fields grazed alternately, says Prof. Ellis, would just about meet the pasture requirements if one of them was sweet clover and the other of mixed grasses, with perhaps a small mixture of alfalfa. The mixed grass, like the field devoted to the production of alfalfa hay, would have to be a permanent pasture.

Our plan has progressed then to the point where we have four 15-acre fields and one of 10 acres in extent. Let's make that last field up to 15 acres with flax, which could be fed to high-producing cows, or sow the balance to any one of the many annual crops which a dairyman can find a use for. That gives us five equal sized fields, two of which are permanently laid down. Immediately a rotation suggests itself for the other three crops. The small grains should follow the corn and serve as a nurse crop for the sweet clover. After this crop has been pastured in the second year, it would, of course, be broken up and provide the corn land.

Some Modifications Admissible

This cropping scheme for a Manitoba dairy farm is not beyond criticism. Prof. Ellis, himself, suggests that some dairymen who are selling whole milk object to feeding sweet clover because of the claim that it taints the milk. In parts of the province where red clover can be successfully grown, it affords a substitute. Elsewhere it would have to be replaced by grass, or as a last resort, green oats.

We have taken as our example the needs of a herd of 20 cows, but should a farmer have a different sized herd to provide for, the procedure in planning a rotation is just the same. Obviously a herd where only a dozen cows were milking, would require just about what we have laid down as the acreage necessary for a herd of 20, because there are always a few dry cows being carried, a herd of this size will have perhaps six young heifers coming along, and a herd bull to take care of. If it were not for the use which barley has for dry animals and immature stock, many dairymen would prefer to dispense with it and depend on oats alone.

Prof. Ellis also observes that reliance on dairying alone, is just as illogical as reliance on wheat alone, and that there should be an additional acreage producing cash crops on all farms where this plan is followed.

A tale of 46,029 Tails

On a bright, sunny morning in early spring of 1924, in the Rural Municipality of Hillsburg, No. 289, 1,000 cans of Mickelson's Ready-Rodo Liquid were opened by ratepayers all over the municipality. In five minutes after each can was opened it was mixed with six quarts of the farmer's own grain. He went out into the field to get his worst enemy, and what do you think happened. Their secretary writes that: "46,029 tails were brought to him, and that thousands of gophers died in the holes."

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Builds Permanent Trench Silo

After four years' demonstration of value of ensilage, John Strachan builds concrete trench silo.—Cash outlay for materials does not exceed dollar per ton storage space

JOHN STRACHAN, of Pope, Man., was one of the first men in his district to put up a silo. That was five years ago. John got a lot of satisfaction out of that silo. He learned that silage increased the milk flow of his cows by one-third. He learned that when fed with care to sheep, they wintered more cheaply than he had ever been able to winter them before. Fed to the newly-freshened ewes, they milked heavily, and he could grow a lusher crop of lambs than before. He learned that silage is the key to success in profitable steer feeding. Good feeders can make a profit without silage, John admits, but the man who counts on probable success without silage, can count on profits with dead certainty if he has the aid of winter succulence which silage provides.

But there is another side to the picture. John discovered that swinging a pickaxe in one of those vertical dungeons on a snapping February morning, before daylight, is about the last job that a man would choose. He admits that the moral tone of the language used round the barn by the hired men got steadily worse as the frost penetrated further into the silo with the advancing season. Before the bottom of the structure was reached he would contrive to be out of earshot when the silage was being thrown out.

Thawing Silage Mean Job

"People will tell you," he says, "that the heat of the stable is sufficient to thaw out the silage if it is thrown down the night before. My answer to that is that the stable which is warm enough to thaw out silage is too warm for stock to thrive in."

Little by little it began to seep into John's consciousness that he had a lot to learn when he spent the three hundred odd dollars which that silo cost. An upright silo may be all right for the fellow who can put it in his barn, or who will give it adequate protection against frost, but so far as he is concerned anyone can haul his silo off his premises for a whole lot less than what he paid for it. It is standing empty this winter, and can be had on 24 hours' notice.

But John is not doing without silage—oh no! Last year two concrete trench silos were built in his township, and he owns one of them.

Concrete Silo Described

Strachan's concrete silo is 65 feet long, 14 feet wide, and 14 feet from the dirt floor to the top of the concrete wall. The wall is six inches wide at the top and eight inches at the bottom, with an 18-inch footing. Imbedded in it are two-by-six studs, which add another four feet of height, and support a temporary pole and straw roof. This cover keeps the snow out and facilitates getting out the silage. The wall addition brings the capacity of

the silo up to 280 tons. The out-of-pocket cost for cement, practically the whole cost for a silo of this size, is \$250. All expenses considered, storage in this kind of a container cost less than one dollar a ton for cash expenditure.

This silo has no reinforcing steel in the concrete. Quite a generous supply of field boulders were thrown into the forms along with the cement, but the builders assumed that the earth on the site of the silo was so hard that settling could be counted out as negligible. Whether they were right in coming to that decision, time alone will tell.

The excavation was done by three men and two teams in eight days. Where does a man get the time necessary to put up a structure like this? Well, Mr. Strachan did not have any summerfallow last year. All his summerfallow land was sown to some substitute crop or other, mostly corn, and the silo went up between seeding time and the first cultivation.

Now as to the site. Strachan's silo is in a bank just at the edge of a coulee. The chief advantage is that he gets better drainage in a location like that, and is able to have the whole 14 feet of depth below ground. Everyone hasn't a coulee bank, of course, but that's not indispensable. "I haven't seen a farm in Western Canada," says Mr. Strachan (and he has had the opportunity to see a good few), "that couldn't have a trench silo."

"How about this flat land in the Rer River Valley," was the question put to him.

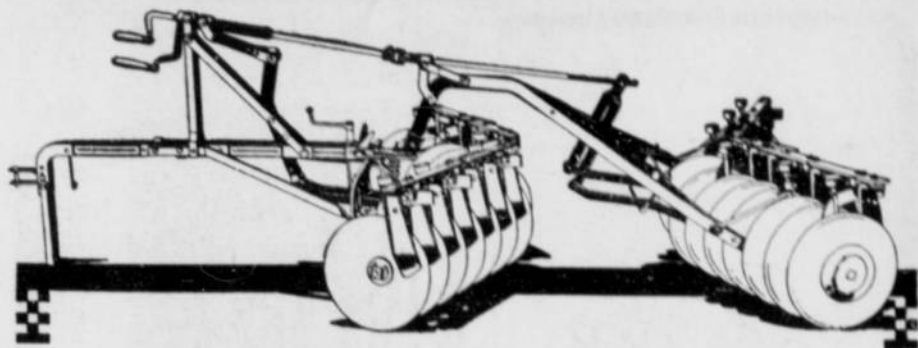
"Don't excavate so deeply. Make it as shallow as you like; board up the sides, and use the excavation earth to bank the sides with," was the reply.

Expensive Machinery not Required

Mr. Strachan adds, "And don't let people get away with the idea that it is necessary to have expensive machinery for filling a silo. Last winter, when I was acting as inspector for the cattle loan company, I came across any number of trench silos in which the corn sheaves were stored whole. In cases like this the sheaves should be laid crossways, so as to secure the best packing effect from the wagons bringing in the fodder. The greatest difficulty in ensiling uncut sheaves is that they are hard to pack along the edge of the wall. The best way to overcome that is to lay boards or poles after filling is completed, along the edges of the silo and weight them down with the heaviest rocks that you can conveniently handle."

"On our own place we use the ensilage cutter because we bought it when we were using the upright silo. We put up a large tripod and run the pipe from the blower up to the top of this 20 feet. The down pipe hangs from that and has a rope attached to the end of it. It is one man's job to

Continued on Page 33



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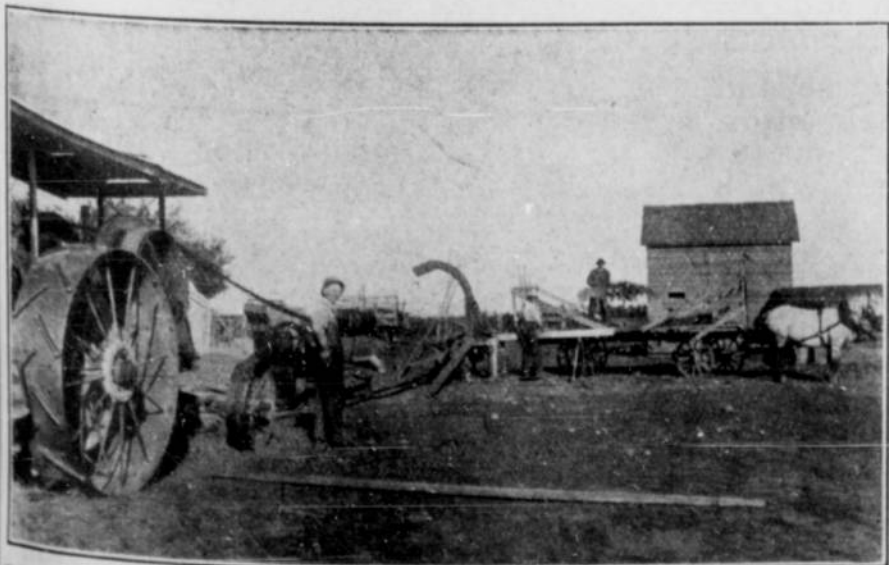
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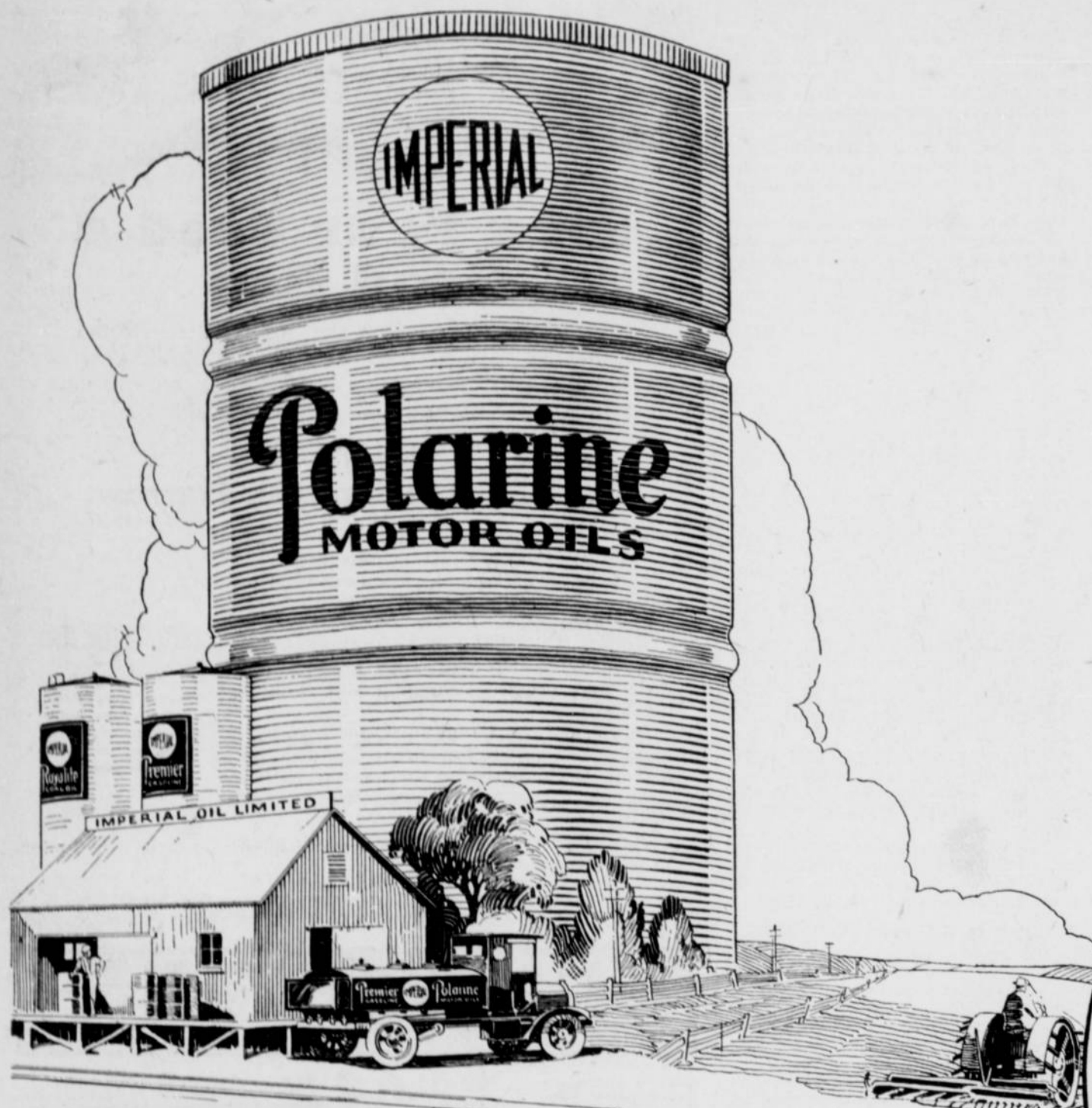
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Filling a trench silo with sunflowers, corn and oats on the farm of Nelson Kydd, Moosomin, Sask.



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"When the Cream Separator Balks"

By Prof. R. W. Brown

THE horse balks as a result of faulty training. With different horses, the method to be adopted in getting on one's way again may vary considerably. Lacking the proper knowledge or facilities, such as the right words, or a match and an armful of straw, the unfortunate driver may be "out of luck."

It is much the same with the cream separator. If the machine is a good one in the first place and is given proper care, it will give excellent service for many years—a service the "straight grain farmer," if there still be such, much less the mixed and dairy farmer, would not now think of doing without. To care for and successfully operate a cream separator, requires a good knowledge of the particular machine with which one is dealing, and of the principles of centrifugal separation of milk.

The dairy cow is often referred to as a machine—which she is not, but rather a mother and should be treated as such. Be that as it may, and excepting the dairy cow, the cream separator is no doubt, the hardest worked machine on the farm. It is used the largest number of hours in a year, it has the fastest running parts, i.e., from 7,000 to 16,000 revolutions per minute, and at the same time, gets the least care and attention, so far as its mechanical operation is concerned.

First Get Acquainted

In operating a cream separator, the first thing to do is to become thoroughly acquainted with it, not only by careful examination, but as well, by the assistance of the book of instructions. This should be a pleasure to anyone who is desirous of having the separator do efficient work. In some cases, the cream separator instruction book, in addition, contains much useful information on dairying.

Having become thoroughly familiar with the construction and operation of the separator, the operator will still not be in a position to successfully cope with "balks" of a common variety, unless a few of the parts which most frequently wear out, get broken or damaged, are kept on hand. Such as these are a few extra bowl rings and discs, steel points for the bowl spindle, brushes, a top bearing or spindle bushing, etc., and some cream separator oil of good quality. Equipped in this manner, anyone, though only moderately mechanically inclined, should have little difficulty in keeping the cream separator humming to a tune that will knock the "B" out of "Balk," and make it "talk."

Most Common Complaints

Especially where a cream separator is placed on the kitchen or woodshed floor, does it frequently happen that although the base is fastened securely to the boards, these are not sufficiently firm to prevent considerable swaying of the machine from side to side, while milk is being separated. It is also much more difficult to keep the separator level (as shown by a spirit level on the milled edge of the bowl casing) when placed upon such a foundation. This swaying or unsteadiness is often accentuated by the pushing and pulling efforts of the operator on the crank, instead of the even pressure which

should be applied at all points of the circle as the crank revolves. Continued operation, under such conditions causes rapid, uneven wearing of bearings and may even twist or wrench gears and spindles out of their proper alignment, thus shortening the life of many parts.

Lack of Oil and Dirty Oil

Many of the cream separators, which are sent back to the factory for repairs, are simply worn out before their time from lack of oil or proper attention to the oiling system. The bearings are gummed up and filled and the gears and gear casings are coated with dirty, worn out oil, loaded down with metal filings. A poor grade of oil or ordinary machine oil is often used instead of the lighter cream separator oil. The so-called self-oiling types of machines are probably more often found in this condition. The oil well was filled when the machine was new, after which it was forgotten, or, if more oil were added the oiling system was never cleaned out beforehand.

Anyone familiar with the operation of an automobile or tractor, knows that oil becomes lifeless and dirty, and therefore, should be entirely replaced with a fresh supply at reasonable intervals. At these times, with a cream separator, the oiling system should be thoroughly washed out with a quantity of kerosene, before fresh oil is added. It is good practice to add a small amount of kerosene to the regular oil, during the winter to keep it from becoming too viscous, causing heavy turning.

When milk gets into the bearings or oil, due to a leaky bowl or to spilling milk into the bowl casing, this should be thoroughly washed out and the oil changed as soon as possible, not only because the milk dilutes and dirties the oil, but also because of its rusting effect upon the metal parts.

Rough and Noisy Running

This may be caused by a worn out spindle neck bearing, a damaged spindle point, having the bowl too high or too low, thus riding on the neck bearing below or rubbing against the skim-milk pan above. The remedy in such cases is obvious and needs no comment.

Again the bowl may be out of balance, due to damage to one or more interior parts, to the bowl parts not being properly assembled, or, to the loss of a piece of solder from the inside of the bowl shell which was placed there in the factory to balance it properly. Separator bowls frequently vibrate unduly on account of the impossibility of pressing worn discs down tight when the bowl is put together. It is well to have a few extra discs on hand and these should be tried, placing one or more at the bottom, so that some compression is required when screwing the nut into place, before concluding that the cause of rough running is elsewhere.

Poor Skimming

After all, the main point in the successful operation of a cream separator is to keep it skimming efficiently. Since clean skimming means that the skim-milk should not contain more than .05 per cent. fat, which represents 1.2 per cent. of the fat in 100 pounds of milk, testing 3.7 per cent, it is seen

Continued on Page 31

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And if merely seeing does not convince you, go a step further and try a De Laval side-by-side with any other. Not one buyer in a hundred ever does that and fails to choose the De Laval. Your De Laval Agent will gladly arrange a trial for you.

Then after you have seen and tried the improved De Laval, after you have convinced yourself that it is better than any other, trade in your old separator as partial payment on the new machine, which you can buy on such easy terms that it will pay for itself out of the savings it makes.

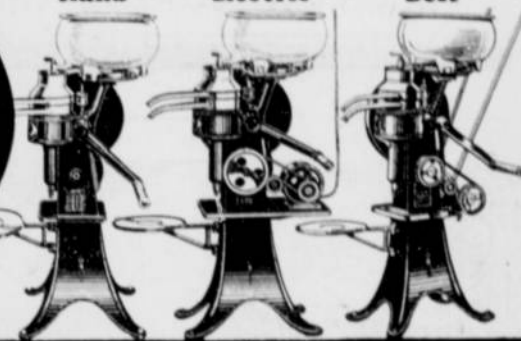
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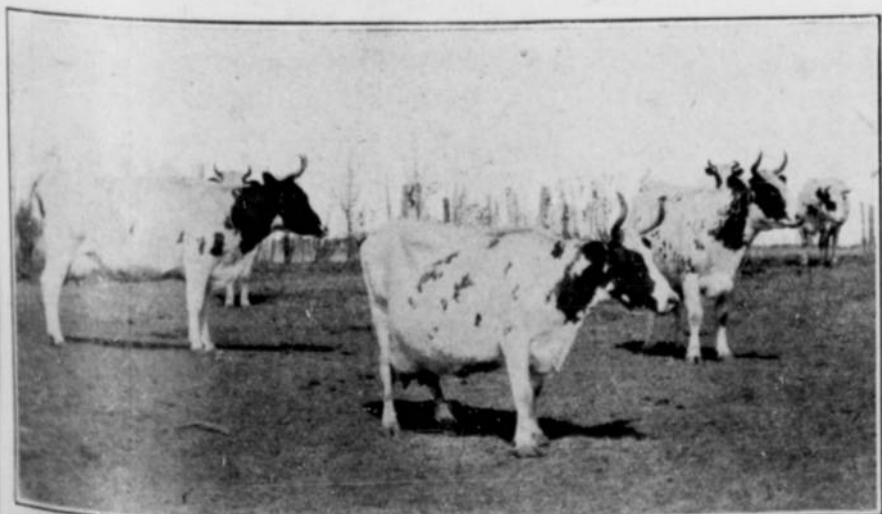
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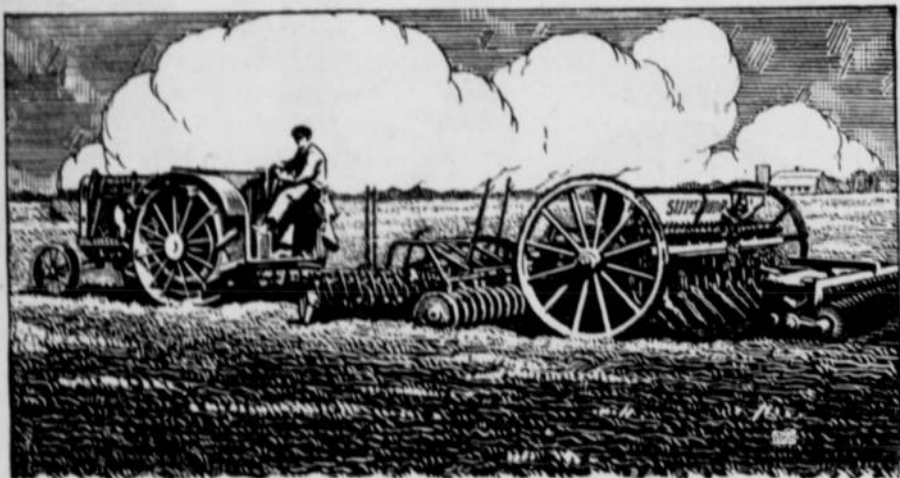
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What Cows Did For One Community

Local dairy industry, encouraged by the erection of a creamery at Belmont, carried town and district through the financial straits of 1920-23

FIFTEEN years ago the farmers around Belmont, Manitoba, considered theirs a grain-growing country. Any suggestion to the contrary would have been resented by the local patriots as a libel, unkind and uncalled for. In those days plow land everywhere from the Red River to the Peace was represented by real estate men as "the best wheat land that lies out of doors." To acknowledge that a tract of country was suitable for mixed farming was to admit an expanse of jack pine pockmarked with muskeg, or corrugated stretches where bouldered knoll-tops and white-ringed reed sloughs alternated.

We've changed our standards since then. In that 15-year interval many a level mile-long furrow has been sown with seed provided by the Relief Act; often enough the families that have worried least about empty porridge plates are the ones that have worried most about stumps and stones. Today the man who hails from Belmont will tell you with a certain amount of pride that his neighborhood is a good mixed farming district.

A few of the far-sighted ones brought about the establishment of a creamery in Belmont back in 1911. The idea was indifferently received—same argument as you'll get today wherever you try to promote dairying. But these fellows were persistent and by dint of much scraping they got together the necessary \$6,500 and commenced operations.

That creamery turned out to be the salvation of the community when the storm of deflation and crop failures swept over the country. For five years, culminating in the rust year of 1923, the farmers around Belmont got crop returns that we wouldn't be anxious to feature in our immigration propaganda—crop returns which forced people to the last measure of economy. But the local dairy industry was on its feet by then. Between 70 and 80 per cent. of the farmers in the district were living on cream checks in the two worst years, 1922 and 1923.

A Yardstick of Prosperity

Tax collections make about as good an index as anything else of the financial condition of a district. In those two years, 1922 and 1923, 80 per cent. of the taxes in the municipality were paid. Compare that with the general run of municipal tax collections! One of the best known districts in northern Manitoba which is widely advertised as the sure crop district could collect only 54 and 56 per cent. of taxes in those two years. The cows did the trick for Belmont.

That doesn't mean that every farmer kept a whole raft of cows and stayed up all night to milk them, either. The average farmer selling cream to the local plant keeps four or five cows. The largest herd in the locality is said to number not more than 20 head.

The local creamery at Belmont has had a strong influence on the production of good hogs. The by-products are in good demand and keenly tendered for. For economy of operation there is a lot to be said in favor of a few big centralized creameries with a low overhead instead of a large number of small country creameries, but these country plants have one thing in their favor, they don't turn thousands of gallons of the best hog feed in the world into the sewer for want of a profitable outlet, hog growers all over the

country meanwhile declaring that they cannot grow selects because milk by-products are not procurable.

Avoided Two Mistakes

Let's go back a bit and look at the early history of the company. The 45 original shareholders chose a title that included the word co-operative, and chose as the president of the new company a local farmer, Chas. Cannon, better known now as Hon. Chas. Cannon, minister of education in the Bracken government.

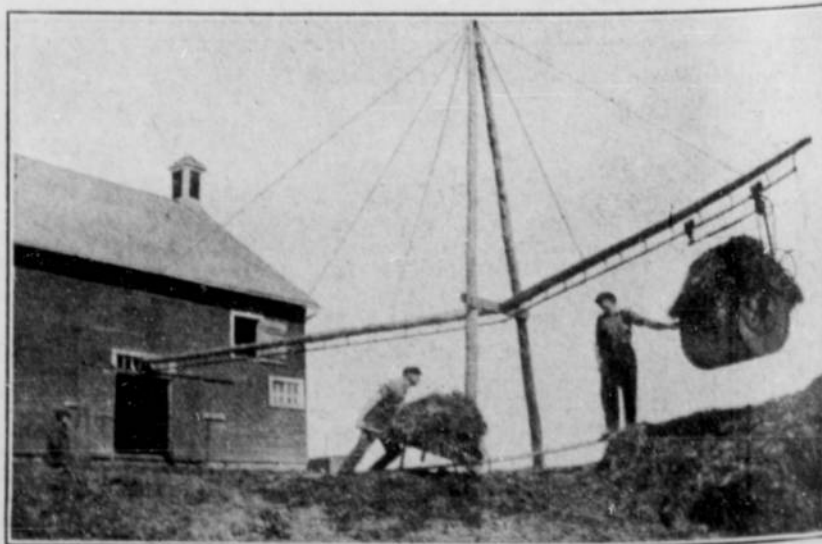
The first board of directors knew something about the difficulties that co-operatives get into. They had seen other farmers' trading organizations, inspired with the purest motives and driven by a burning enthusiasm to score a co-operative success, go on the rocks simply because the directors were over-zealous and continually meddled in the conduct of the business. Accordingly, they hired a good manager, paid him an adequate salary, and then left him alone, save for the periodic check-up which is the proper function of a board of directors. As a result the creamery paid from the first year.

What Strong Reserve Means

Beacon light number two. Most co-operatives have the greatest difficulty to get new capital with which to expand, or even to keep some of the profits in the business to meet the most ordinary emergencies. It's human nature to want to jingle in your pocket the nickels created by your loyal support of a co-operative. Satisfies the senses better than to be told that those nickels left in the treasury will secure the enterprise against the possible inroads of chance and competitors. The directors settled this point, but they settled it in a manner which may not win the approval of true-co-operators. Say what you will, it was effectively settled as facts will show. The patronage dividend was dispensed with and all profits over and above the amount allocated for payment of share dividends were retained for reserve.

That policy worked out something like this: Stock dividends from six to eight per cent.—more often eight than six—have been paid in every year since the beginning. When the old plant was destroyed by fire in 1919 a new creamery, better in every respect than the old, was built out of the insurance and reserve without calling for a dollar of new capital. Since that time a new reserve has been accumulated which makes it possible for the creamery to finance its day-to-day operations without going to the bank for a copper. If the present plant, which has been written down in value every year, was to be sold for a fair value and the reserve divided among the shareholders, the shares valued originally at \$150 would bring their present holders \$320.

Now that the Belmont creamery has worked itself into this enviable financial position, it is ready to undertake work which will justify the use of the name co-operative. Plans are being mooted for the introduction of some dairy sires of high-producing ancestry. But whether they get the good bulls this year or not, Belmont farmers are not stampeding because of two-dollar wheat. They remember that the dairy cow provided them butter in the desperate years when there wasn't much bread to spread it on.



R. A. Harris, Springfield, Man., stages a pantomime, entitled, Before and After



A heavy crop of sunflowers on the farm of Nelson Kydd, Moosomin, Sask.

King Corn's Northern Rival

Sunflowers give this Alberta farmer splendid satisfaction—The spring balance records every change from or back to sunflowers, whether fed as silage or in the sheaf

J. A. TOMLINSON, of Foisy P. O., Alberta, is a sunflower enthusiast. In his northern location corn is out of the question, but the results which he has had from sunflowers show that it is a very acceptable substitute. "Growing and harvesting sunflowers with only grain machinery is," he says, "hard work, but the results are well worth the trouble."

Mr. Tomlinson made his start with sunflowers in 1923, taking as his guide the bulletin issued by Geo. H. Hutton, of the C.P.R. Natural Resources Department. His intention was to use the sunflowers as a summerfallow substitute on an eight-acre field. They were sown by an ordinary grain drill, set with the wheat gauge at $2\frac{1}{4}$ bushels, in rows 30 inches apart. As he possessed no special machinery for handling the crop they were cultivated with a one-horse garden cultivator. Unfortunately illness cut across his plans the first year. Cultivation had to be given up and the weeds grew to such an extent that as a summerfallow the field was a failure. Oats sown on it the following year yielded only 35 bushels per acre.

Pigs Relished Green Stalks

The same cause postponed harvesting the sunflower crop until threshing was finished and the sunflowers were well frozen. He tried cutting some with a mower, but that didn't last long. The big stalks fell in all directions and he had a tangled mass on his hands that was almost impossible to handle, so it was decided to give the mower up for the bush scythe, cutting what was wanted each day for pigs, calves and cows. At first the cows did not take to them readily, but the pigs and calves cleaned up all that was given and the pigs especially seemed to thrive on them.

About this time the cattle were turned on the stubble, which they promptly forsook to spend the days entirely in the sunflower field. For ten days the cows ran riot among the sunflowers. The crop had ripened pretty well before it was severely frozen and the effect of the heavy feeding on this palatable and nutritious crop soon began to have its effect. The cows gained in flesh and in milk. And there was no guesswork about it either. Mr. Tomlinson weighs all his milkings.

These few days when the cattle tramped through the crop proved to him that it was worth saving so he got out the binder and salvaged the remnant which was stacked up in a corral and doled out to the cattle. The cattle became so partial to the sunflowers that when the stooks were finished they hung around the corral for a week and were only satisfied when the rails were smashed down, allowing them to pick up the refuse, mostly heads containing a good proportion of ripe seeds.

With the finish of the sunflowers, the cows went down two or three pounds at each milking.

The next year Mr. Tomlinson put in the same acreage but he was destined to learn something about varieties. In 1923 he had followed Mr. Hutton's advice, and sown a Manchurian variety. In 1924 the

seed house sent him American-grown seed of a late maturing variety. It was too late to make a change so he planted what had been sent him, but by a comparison with the previous year's results, and with what some of his neighbors grew in 1924 he is satisfied that the Manchurian Golden Giants, as recommended by Mr. Hutton, are to be preferred. They are earlier, branch out more and are finer stemmed, and bear more ripe heads to the plant. He has counted as many as 92 and 96 flowers on one plant of Manchurian Golden Giants.

When sowing in 30-inch rows with a grain drill, Mr. Tomlinson also found that it paid to set the gauge to sow a little heavier than he did the previous year. Even increasing to $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels (by the gauge for wheat) it seemed to produce finer stemmed plants easier to cut with the binder.

Sown as a summerfallow substitute, that is, on land that had had the moisture sucked out by two previous grain crops, sunflowers have another disadvantage. In both years there was a dry spring and some of the seed failed to germinate. Whether it was from this cause or whether it was because of seeds falling from the ripened heads, there was a considerable stand of volunteer sunflowers in the oat crop which followed.

Some Practical Difficulties

This 1924 crop with the late maturing variety was a difficult one to harvest. Some of the coarse stalks two and three inches through had to be cut by the bush scythe. The stuff was heavy to elevate and the binder had to be stopped frequently. It took $2\frac{1}{2}$ days to cut the eight acres.

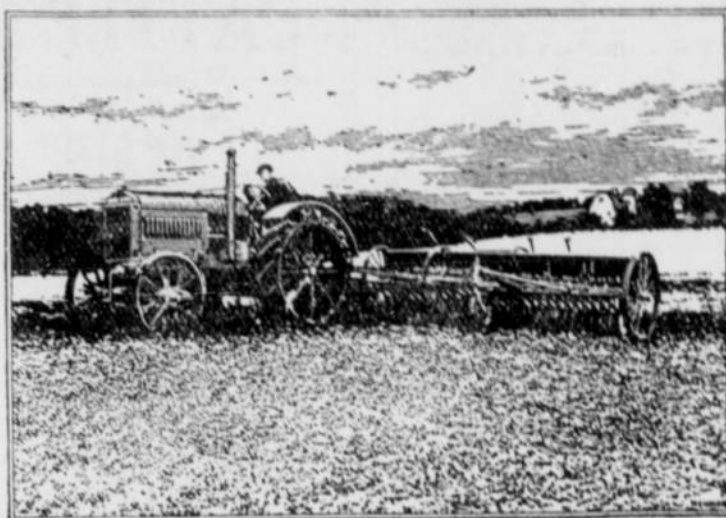
Snow came as the job drew to a close, so Mr. Tomlinson put the crop immediately into his trench silo. He estimates the yield to have been about 75 tons. It took two men five days to get it into the silo, one man pitching into the trench and the other laying the sheaves parallel, heads on top of butts.

Besides the packing which the silage received during the course of filling, after all the sunflowers were in, a team was employed for two hours more packing. Eight loads of green feed oats went on top at one end, taken from the field where volunteer sunflowers had come up in such abundance as to complicate threshing. Above all was laid one to two feet of wet straw from an old stack.

Silage Lives Up To Expectations

Mr. Tomlinson is now feeding from this silo. It has all come out in good shape and the stock eat it with relish. Even the sow comes in for her share. The horses are so fond of it that, feeding in the yard, they have to be watched, or they go to excess. One or two pounds a day keeps the horses in good fit. The two feet of straw which was put on the floor of the trench before the sunflowers went in, took up the juice from the stored fodder and was quite as greedily eaten as the rest of it.

The experience with this lot of silage



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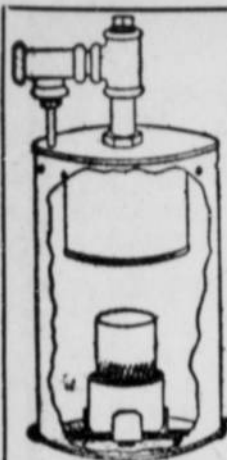
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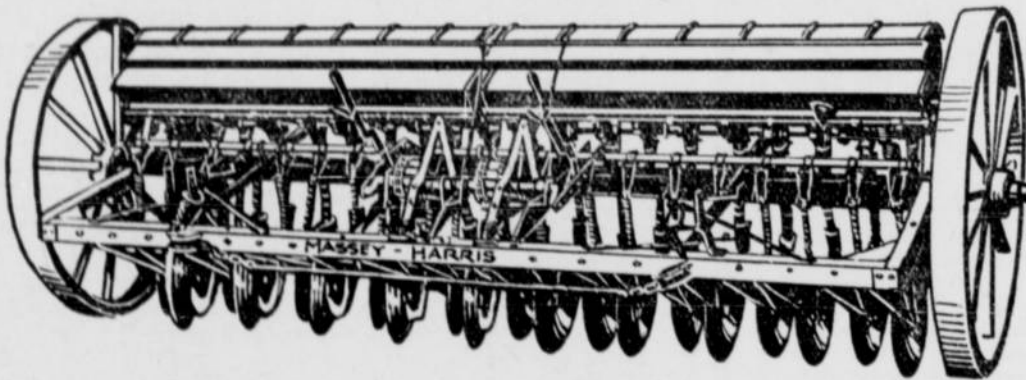
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seems to be the same as has been encountered by all men who store uncut sheaves. There is a little spoilage at the edge where it is almost impossible to tramp. The spoilage on top, says Mr. Tomlinson, is not more than one or two inches.

Superior to Oat Silage

The sunflower silage has demonstrated its worth with the milk cows just as the green sheaves did in the previous year. When the cows came to the oat silage their milk flow decreased and when the sunflowers were resumed they made the loss up.

Most of Mr. Tomlinson's silage is fed outdoors, spread out on the snow—can't be much freezing in his silo! The dairy cattle received additional amounts inside, which brings consumption for them up to 30 to 35 pounds per day per cow.

In removing the feed from the trench this silo owner used a hay knife. The frozen straw on the top requires an axe after winter has set in in earnest. He recommends cutting out a section three inches in thickness, clear across, the trench and three or four feet deep, according to the requirements of the stock. By protecting the cut end of the silo with frozen hay or other suitable litter, which is replaced as soon as one is through working, there is no freezing of silage, and no spoilage.

Mr. Tomlinson is warm in his commendation of sunflowers and sends this account of his experience in the hope that it will lead other Guide readers to duplicate his success.

FIGURE PUZZLE CONTEST

For the announcement of the correct solution to the Figure Puzzle and all the important details, see PAGE 26.

Two Butter-Makers Protest

Editor, Guide.—In The Guide of February 25, there is a letter from one of your subscribers on butter-making. As I have made butter for years and taken prizes at Calgary and other fairs, I do not agree with her that the secret of good butter-making depends on washing the butter. For if cream is too old and bitter, butter will not be good whether there is sugar in it or not. Cream must not be over three days old and churned at 62 degrees Fahr., washed enough to get the milk all out, then salted. It should not stand more than 24 minutes for salt to melt, then printed, for if butter stands over night it is hard to print and spoils the grain of butter by working second time. If farm wives would take better care of cream they would not need sugar in butter to sell it.—Mrs. C. J. McFarlane, Airdrie, Alta.

Editor Guide.—In your issue of February 25, one of your subscribers advises incorporating white sugar in dairy butter to improve its flavor.

I would certainly like to protest against the practice. It is not the first time I have come across the idea among dairy butter makers, and invariably I find they have a poor method of keeping their cream, or keep it till it is too old, and it comes to the churn off-flavored. Sugar, they believe, will neutralize these undesirable flavors produced by undesirable bacterial growths. But it doesn't. You might as well talk of neutralizing the taste of vinegar. You can modify the taste of vinegar solution by adding sugar, but you can't fool an educated palate; the vinegar taste is still there.

How is it that creamery operators do not employ the practice of adding sugar? Simply because experience teaches them that high-grade cream produces high-grade butter, and that a poor grade of cream can never produce anything but a poor grade of butter in spite of any thing that you may add to it. Good quality cream is not benefited by the addition of sugar, and for our own sakes, as well as for the good of the industry that is what all of us ought to be producing.—G. E. Stoner, Regina, Sask.

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Insuring the Calf Crop

A carefully planned ration will do more toward getting a 100 per cent calf crop than a sea of antiseptics—Scientist discovers a new vitamin which which indirectly promotes reproductive efficiency

By Prof. J. M. Brown

IT is axiomatic that the success of any stock-breeding enterprise is dependent on the relative fertility of the animals involved. Amongst our domesticated breeds, one observes all degrees of fertility, from complete sterility to perfect and long sustained reproduction. Observation moreover, leads one to believe that amongst domesticated breeds, the number of animals which reproduce themselves regularly and efficiently, is notoriously small. This is a serious matter and obviously the stockman cannot know too much about the factors which contribute to impairment of the reproductive functions.

It may be taken for granted that all stockmen know something about the so-called "abortion" disease, and indeed that most have had experience in coping with this "curse of the livestock industry." This, however, is the field of the veterinarian, and it is not the intention of the writer, being a layman, to enter the disputed territory. Suffice, that we freely recognize bacterial invasion to be the prime cause of premature births, failures to conceive, calf scours, pneumonia—in a word, breeding inefficiency; but that such is not the only cause, it is the purpose of this article to point out.

That there is an intimate connection between nutrition and the proper discharge of bodily functions generally, has long been understood and likewise, that a high plane of nutrition is commonly associated with high fertility, but that nutrition may, and frequently is responsible for disasters in reproduction, it has been the part of comparatively recent experimental work to establish. The first extended

investigations in this connection conducted by Hart, Steenbock and Humphrey, of Wisconsin Station, were for the purpose of studying the Effects upon Reproduction of Rations from Restricted Sources.

Failed on Complete Ration

The experimental group of virgin heifers (free of T.B. and genitally sound as far as could be discovered) were carried through a number of complete gestation periods on a basal ration of oat straw and oats, equal parts. The basal ration, it should be noted, was complete as far as the requirements for maintenance and growth are concerned, none the less in not a single instance did the pregnancies of animals carried on this ration, terminate successfully. The calves were born prematurely, were dead or so weak that they could not be raised successfully, and the afterbirths were retained.

Quite evidently the ration was inefficient, and in an endeavor to discover the cause of inefficiency, the basal ration was supplemented with various nutrients and gestations completed on the supplemented rations. It was thought that the nature of the protein might be at fault, therefore casein (milk solids) was added to the basal ration, but as before, reproduction was unsuccessful. Such was the experience on trying various nutrients until, finally, by adding minerals (mixtures of lime and phosphorus for the most part) to the basal ration, reproduction became normal. Reproduction proved most successful, however, where the essential minerals were supplied in natural form, such as well cured alfalfa hay or green pasture.

Results obtained more recently by Dr. Meigs and his associates of the

U.S. Department of Agriculture, are in line with those quoted above.

Lime and Reproduction

Studying the effects of calcium or lime in the ration on milk yield of cows, it was incidentally observed by Dr. Meigs that in the experimental group receiving a ration of timothy hay and ordinary grains, reproduction was disastrous to the extent of no living calf being produced, whereas, in the case of the group receiving alfalfa hay, reproduction was normal.

Timothy hay, it may be observed, is especially low in lime, whereas alfalfa has a relatively high lime content.

For further illumination on the relationship of minerals to reproduction, it is necessary to understand the conditions under which, lime particularly is assimilated. The first extensive study of this was conducted by Dr. Forbes and his associates, of Ohio College, who ran a series of mineral balances, with milk cows, i.e., from analysis the daily "intake" of minerals in the ration was known and likewise the "outgo" in the solids of milk, and in the feces and urine, was determined.

The findings in this series of experiments were surprising, especially with respect to the behavior of lime. Despite the great need for lime and the fact that an abundance thereof was supplied in the ration, in every case, the balances were negative or, in other words, the

lime "outgo" was greater than the "intake", indicating that the milk cow, during her period of heavy flow, finds it easier to draw on her lime requirements than to assimilate such from the feed. It was found however, at the same time, that towards the end of lactation, the lime bal-

ance became positive, indicating the cow's ability to assimilate lime from the feed later in lactation and so making good the skeletal losses of an earlier period. Here, quite evidently, we are in the presence of a nutrition factor, affecting fertility. Doubtless, most dairymen have experienced the difficulty of getting very heavy milking cows in calf early in the lactation period, even when there was no evidence whatever of genital infection. May there not be a connection between conception failures and depleted body reserves of lime at this time?

Promoting Lime Assimilation

The failure of cows to assimilate lime when on dry feed and milking heavily, has since been discovered by Hart and his associates, to be due to the absence of a certain nutritive factor, tentatively designated Vitamin "D", which apparently is essential to assimilation of lime and which is found abundantly in pasture and the leaves of alfalfa, which have not been seriously bleached in curing. What then, is the practical lesson to be drawn from this finding?

Dairy cows, especially, have a known great need for lime, but obviously it will avail little to feed such, while cows are on the ordinary dry feeds. It resolves itself, therefore, into a matter of building up a reserve in the animal body at such time as assimilation of lime takes place and that is when cows are on pasture, at any stage of lactation and to some extent late in the lactation, when on dry feed. Probably the best source of lime, being at the same time a source of phosphorus, is ground bone, which may be fed, particularly at the times stated, at the rate of about four pounds per 100 pounds grain mixture, or when on pasture giving free access to it mixed with salt.

Continued on Page 29



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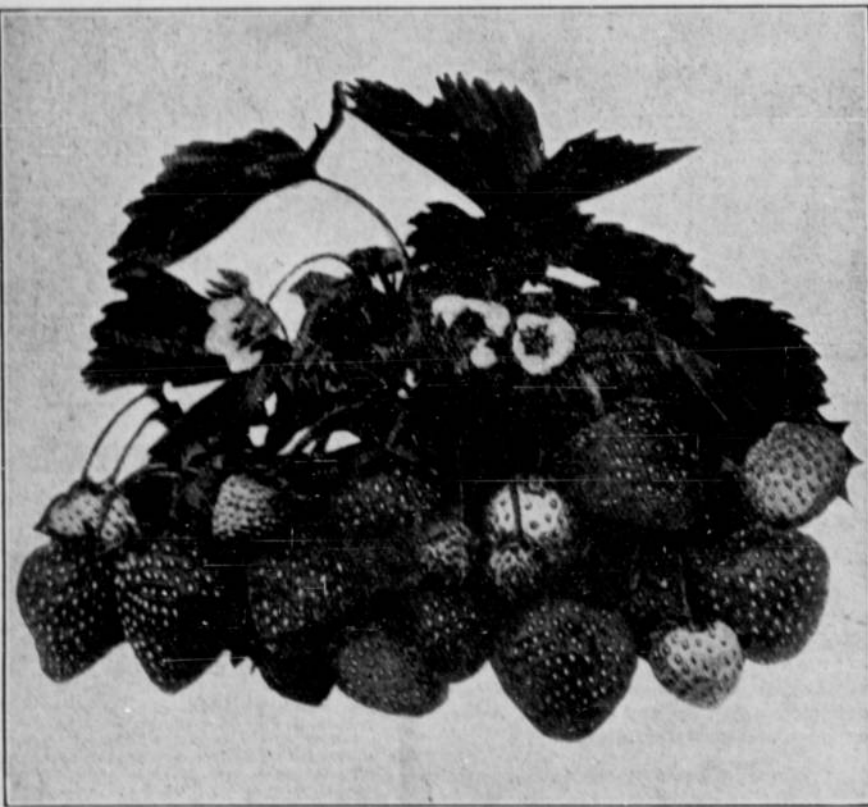
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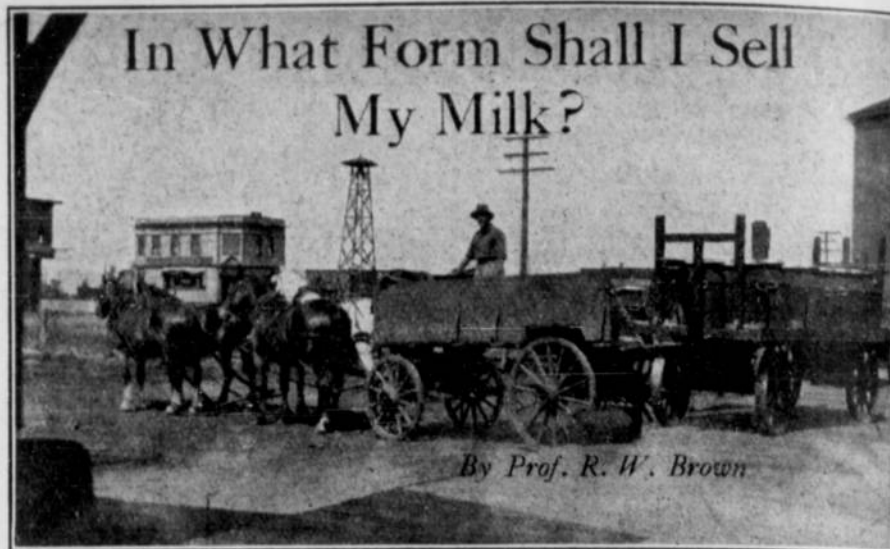
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

In What Form Shall I Sell My Milk?



By Prof. R. W. Brown

As the production of milk increases beyond the needs of the home or when dairying is developed to greater proportions, the question is frequently asked: "How can the product be disposed of to the best advantage?" It is not proposed to discuss co-operative marketing, but rather channels through which milk may be sold, essentials for success and some comments as to the main advantages and disadvantages of each method, from the standpoint of the producer.

On account of the fact that milk in itself is a complete food and because of its inherent characteristics, it is capable of being made into many forms and types of food products, for man and animals. Certain milk constituents, particularly the casein, are also used for many purposes other than as a food, until now it is easier to say what casein is not used for, than what uses are made of it. This is so much the case that there are those who predict that it is only a question of time when butter will be a by-product of casein, instead of vice versa, as at present.

There are two methods of importance of marketing milk in Western Canada under present conditions, namely: first as whole milk and sweet cream for direct consumption, and second as butter, including both creamery and dairy butter. The development of other outlets for milk, such as cheese, and the condensed and powdered milk products, is possible on an economical basis only after dairying is carried on to a greater extent than is the case in most districts of the province today.

Whole Milk Market

From the standpoint of direct cash returns, there is no doubt but that the sale of milk for direct consumption is the most lucrative market for milk. This does not necessarily mean that there are big profits to be made from the production and sale of milk. Profits depend more upon the management of the herd and other farming operations than upon the price of milk. Then, too, producers should always bear in mind that the whole milk market is one which is entirely local, and is therefore, a very limited market. While it is possible to increase the consumption of milk by judicious advertising and educational work, such increase will be slow in creating demand and when the demand is supplied no more milk can be sold as such, no matter how great the supply. The surplus must be made into one or more forms of milk products.

An important factor in the successful marketing of milk and a factor which is equally important in marketing milk in any form, is in so managing the herd that there is a fairly regular supply of milk each month of the year. Milk is paid for as surplus or on the butter-fat basis will reduce the profits accordingly, and might better be kept at home and skimmed where the skim-milk could be used to good advantage, besides affecting a saving in transportation charges. Since milk dealers must have protection against surplus milk and, therefore, cannot pay for same on the whole milk basis, this is a problem which must be met by the producer in the management of his herd.

Has Some Disadvantages

While the production of market milk has certain advantages for those who are favorably situated, in giving the

highest cash returns per hundred pounds of milk and reducing the labor at home, it has several important drawbacks and limitations. In the first place, as mentioned before, the market is limited, as only a certain quantity can be used as market milk. Then, on account of the necessary special sanitary precautions, of the cooling of a large bulk and the daily deliveries to the milk plant or shipping point, the cost is relatively higher as compared to other methods of marketing milk.

A factor which would seem to be more important still, is the fact that the sale of whole milk from the farm does not fit in well with balanced or mixed farming. There are no by-products in the form of skim-milk or butter-milk available for the raising of calves, pigs or poultry, thus, not only is the soil fertility contained in these by-products lost to the farm, but in addition, the best use cannot be made of other feeds by young livestock and poultry without a liberal supply of milk.

The demand for sweet cream for direct consumption and for the manufacture of ice cream, no doubt forms the next most lucrative market for milk. This trade however, is mainly supplied from table cream, purchased on the butter-fat basis under our present cream-grading system. A limited number of producers may find it possible to obtain a market for sweet cream, containing a definite percentage of butterfat, to hotels, restaurants and institutions of various kinds, at the wholesale price, or so much per gallon. Such cream, would of necessity need to be produced under conditions which comply with the municipal regulations, and if sold in cities where tuberculosis regulations are in force, it must be from tubercular-free cows, unless the same be pasteurized.

Should we Make Cheese?

The manufacture of factory cheese in Western Canada has fluctuated considerably from year to year, and during the past few years has been at a low ebb. With the increased production of milk in those districts now catering to the market milk trade, where conditions as to the amount of milk available in a given area are favorable for the economical production of cheese, there is no doubt that more factories will be established and operated each year.

In general, it is a rule that where conditions are equally favorable for the economical manufacture of both cheese and butter, the returns to the producer are approximately the same per hundred pounds of milk, whether it is made into butter or cheese. To manufacture cheese in competition with butter in Manitoba and cheese from Ontario, it would require a daily supply of milk of at least 5,000 pounds for seven months of the year, and within a radius of from five to six miles of a given point. There are not many such areas in Manitoba or Saskatchewan at present. There are a few districts in the province however, where, on account of the distance from railway points, shipping cream to creameries is not practical. In such areas the manufacture of cheese should be a better paying proposition than making dairy butter for sale.

The essentials for success, the advantages and disadvantages in the production and marketing of cheese-milk, in

so far as the producer is concerned, are practically the same as in the sale of milk for direct consumption, except that the cash returns per 100 pounds of milk are necessarily somewhat less. But this is at least partially, and perhaps wholly, made up in the value of the whey, which is returned to the farm for feeding purposes and in the general stimulating effort upon the economic and social life of the community in which the factory is located.

Creamery Butter Our Specialty

The marketing of cream in the form of butter, mainly creamery butter, is Western Canada's "long suit" in the dairy industry, and the market upon which the large majority of our farmers must depend for many years to come. If the quality is right there are no visible limitations to the amount of cream which can be disposed of in this way, nor are there any disadvantages.

The production and sale of cream is the style of dairying which fits in best with diversified farming on account of the valuable by-product, skim-milk, which is available for feeding purposes, in a sweet condition. After a certain volume of production is reached and counting indirect as well as direct income, for which this type of dairying is responsible, the returns will be found practically equal, if not equal to those from the sale of milk to the market milk trade. This is a point which farmers should keep in mind.

Dairy Butter Production

With few exceptions, it no doubt still pays the farmers to make butter for home consumption. As an exception to this rule, may be mentioned the case of farmers who deliver their cream direct to a local creamery. In such instances, on account of the reduction of labor in the farm home and the possibility of buying creamery butter at the



Northern Alberta experienced some heavy February snowfall this year, as may be judged by this picture of Allan Gibson, of Rumsey.

wholesale price, it is a good plan to sell all the surplus cream and buy butter from the creamery.

In general, the returns received from the sale of dairy butter, when the extra labor and trouble are taken into consideration, do not compare favorably with those from the sale of cream to the creamery. This is mainly due to the lack of uniformity and of keeping quality of different lots of dairy butter, which result in a poor demand, even locally for this type of butter. It is, nevertheless, the case that where there is someone on the farm who takes an interest in this branch of dairy work and makes good butter, which is sold to private customers, at or near the current retail price for creamery butter, it is found to be a paying proposition.

This type of dairying is of the highest class, because of the internal economy of selling the least amount of soil fertility from the farm. There are dairymen making a success along this line in Manitoba as well as in the other western provinces. In the same way, certain types of cheese can be made to advantage on the farm, especially the short keeping types and for home consumption.

Live and Learn

She: "You told me before we were married that you were well off."
He: "I was, but didn't know it."—Lamar Register.

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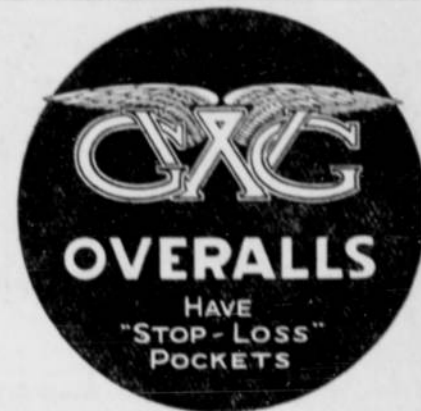
How often you've heard that said, and have echoed the sentiments. We do not think it is necessary to tell you about weights, tests, grades, remittances, clean cans, etc., because any good creamery must do these things right. What we want you to feel is that we're like the man referred to above.

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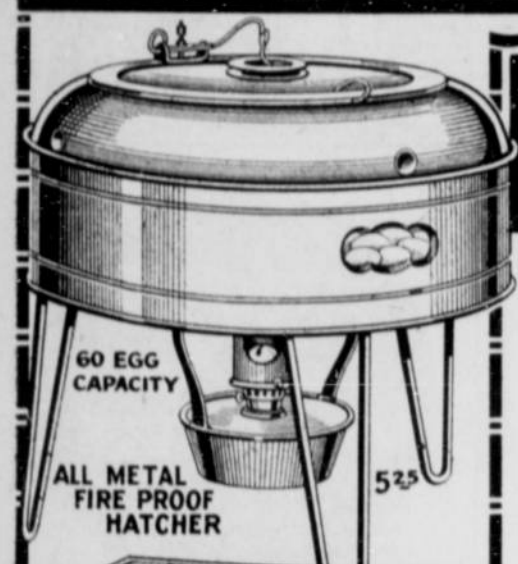
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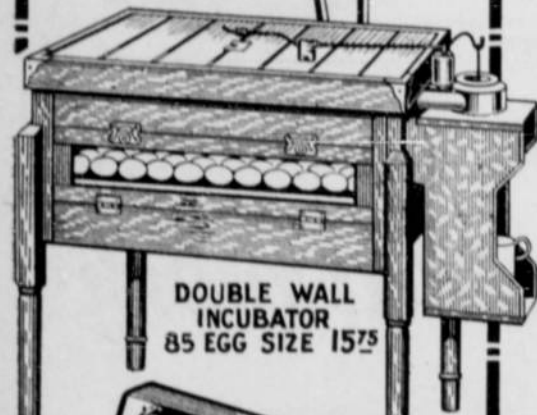
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Judges for Brandon

The following list of judges to act at the Brandon fair, March 16 to 20, has been given out: Shires and Clydesdales, D. D. Gray, Experimental Farm, Ottawa; Percherons and Belgians, Dr.

D. D. Reid, Canora; Light Horses, Dr. Alex. McKay, Calgary; sheep, John Wilson, Innisfail; swine, C. M. Learmonth, Regina; poultry, Richard Oak, London; horse pulling contest, Prof. E. Hardy, Saskatoon.

News and Views *Of Dairy Interest*

Speculators Upset Butter Market

HERE is a situation existing in the dairy business which is hard to explain to farmers who have been encouraged to make a start in producing milk within the last year.

It should first be explained that the make of Canadian butter during the winter months is still well below domestic demands, and a certain amount has to be held over from the season of flush production to meet home requirements. This tends normally to higher winter prices and lower summer prices.

Storage for winter needs does not, however, take all the surplus of summer production. A very considerable amount must be exported. At the present time our export market is Great Britain, a market which will consume many times what we are now able to supply, at a remunerative price, providing the quality is right. It is imperative, however, that our summer butter surplus be moved before late fall arrives, because in November the season of maximum production in New Zealand, Australia and the Argentine begins, and our higher cost of production cannot compete with their summer butter.

The normal course of business was interfered with last year by the operation of speculators who calculated that there was money to be made by holding some of the Canadian summer surplus back for sale in this country during the winter. The first effect of that was wholly beneficial to the producer, as it held prices up during the late summer and fall. But the speculators have been caught with too much on their hands which must be disposed of before spring production commences and Canadian markets have been depressed as these men have thrown their supplies on the market.

The Guide has been informed that the butter-makers themselves have played no part in this speculation, and that none of the large creameries in Western Canada held over more than their normal requirements. In fact this irregular movement of prices has worked some hardship on the creamery operators. In the winter their make is small and the overhead per pound manufactured is consequently high. A relatively high winter price for butter is in their interest as they can recover the high overhead out of the spread between cream prices and the consumer's price for the finished article, without bearing too hard on the man who milks his cows during cold weather.

It is believed among creamery operators that the loss sustained by speculators this year will tend to discourage further operations of this kind, and producers may expect markets to resume their normal course after the present surplus is worked off.

In-and-Outers in Dairying

E. S. Archibald, director of Dominion Experimental Farms, made a few observations to the milk producers at the Manitoba Dairymen's convention that are worth repeating, especially at this time when prices for cream are depressed and feed prices are advancing.

Mr. Archibald stated that the dairy business does not lend itself, like the pig business and wool production, to violent fluctuations in the number of animals kept on the farms. On account of the length of time it takes a dairy cow to mature, and on account of the investment required, the number of milk cattle on farms tends to keep a fairly uniform level, while famine follows close on the heels of surfeit in pork and wool production.

Dairy production is however strongly influenced by price changes in the grain market. When grain goes up the milk producer stints his cows, production falls off, and the balance is restored by unsatisfied demand.

But the dairyman cannot increase his supply when prices return. The effects of underfeeding are noticeable long after the cattle have been put back on an abundant ration. There are today,

said Mr. Archibald, many herds in Ontario, where newly freshened cows are being literally starved because of the high price of feed. Every dairymen knows that if the milk flow is not held up in the newly freshened cow, it is practically impossible to get it back again as lactation advances. The cow will not return a profitable rate of production till her next lactation period. What is more, some of these heavy milking cows will carry the effects of underfeeding into the next lactation period because they will draw so much on their systems during the period of underfeeding that they become abnormally rundown and will not make it all up during the short period when they are dry.

It is pretty safe advice for the man who has the cows and the equipment to plant an adequate acreage of cow feed and to see that his cattle are protected against shortage. The dairy cow has seen a good many families through in the past years of crop failure and low prices. We have no guarantee against a return of those conditions, and cows are the best insurance against the hazards of farming.

The Key to Wider Markets

According to W. A. Wilson, agricultural products representative for Canada, in London, it is not markets Canada needs, not special selling facilities, but uniform high quality products.

The British market is ready to absorb unlimited quantities of our butter at good prices when the buyers can be sure that our butter is uniformly high grade butter of the "standard desired by the London market."

Before any great amount of money is spent on securing wider distribution Canada must prepare herself to make better butter, more uniformly good butter, and establish herself on the British market as the exporter of nothing but the best.

This is a real job, and it means work for everyone, starting with the cream producer. The creameries must have good cream. Cream with a good flavor, and absolutely clean. That means care as to the food the cows receive, clean barns, and special care in the handling of both milk and cream. Cream must reach the creameries as nearly sweet as possible.

The creameries assisted by the government graders must insist on the best quality of cream, and then it is up to them to make good butter, butter that conforms to the standard required in Great Britain as to flavor and workmanship, and butter that will ship well, and keep "right."

Some creameries in Western Canada are making good butter now, as good butter as can possibly be made with the cream produced for them. Each year the cream improves, that is, a larger percentage of shippers average a higher grade of cream. Annual competitions for the highest scoring butter, bonus arrangements for buttermakers, and other incentives are used to secure a high score butter.

One thing is certain; if the country will produce good butter, uniformly good butter, it will secure the confidence of the butter buyers of Britain, and there need be no worries about markets. Canada should not delay, however, for others see these same conditions, and if we wait too long they will establish themselves ahead of us, and it will be much harder for us then. Canada sold about 2½ per cent. of the butter purchased on the British market in 1924. The farmer who can make good dairy butter, can also ship good cream and receive the top price for it. The farmer who cannot make good dairy butter gets very little for it, and makes it hard for the local merchant who buys his butter. He can learn to produce good cream and ultimately assist in putting Canada's creamery butter on the world markets as the most uniformly high grade butter made anywhere. It is a goal worth striving for, because it means greater prosperity for every farmer in Canada.

Sweet Clover--The Stockman's Standby

You may not be able to pluck figs from thistles, but you can harvest a pretty fair crop of dollars from another one of the weeds of antiquity—
At least these farmers think so

Increases Wheat Yields

I HAVE been growing sweet clover for four years, and I am satisfied now that it is the hope of the West. Land sown in 1921 to sweet clover with wheat as a nurse crop produced a load and a quarter of good hay per acre and a beautiful crop of seed in 1922.

In 1923 this same land sown to oats showed an increased yield of at least 50 per cent. over the land along side of it, the only difference being the one growing clover and the other wheat during the 1922 season. Again in 1924 land previously in sweet clover showed a large increased yield. All my stock like the clover, in fact they prefer it to almost anything else.

As Henry Field, of the Henry Field Seed Co., at Shanandoah, Iowa, said the other night: "sweet clover will do everything red clover does and some things that it won't do." In my opinion sweet clover will do everything for the north-west that any clover has ever done anywhere.—S. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask.

Stacked Sweet Clover Green

MY experience with sweet clover commenced in 1922. This year proved to be very dry in this part of Alberta. I had a good piece of ground in good condition on which I sowed the sweet clover at the rate of 20 pounds to the acre. If it is not scarified, only about 75 per cent. will germinate. The first year I sowed one bushel of wheat as a nurse crop, but the year being so dry very little of it germinated, so in the fall, just before it froze up, I again seeded the field with sweet clover. I thought by doing so that the frost, snow, and rain would put it in good shape to commence growing early in the spring.

In this I was not disappointed, getting a good catch. I did not cut that year for hay, but ran the mower over it so as to cut any weeds that appeared. In 1924, I cut it in July, but at that time the rains came and kept it in a wet condition so long it was completely spoiled, at least I thought so. I put it in a stack with the intention of burning it in the spring, but thought I would try and see if the cattle would eat it, so I scattered a load on the ground and the horses and cattle cleaned it up, to my surprise.

Then, in September, I again cut the second crop, but having no experience in curing sweet clover, the thought came to me, why not stack it green? So I cut it, raked it up and put it in a stack nine feet wide and as high and long as you require, perfectly green. I was very dubious about the outcome as I had never heard of anybody stacking it green. By stacking it green you save all the leaves, which are equal to bran ton for ton. When you try to dry it you lose nearly half of the leaves, which are very rich in protein.



Alfred Anderson's sweet clover, higher than the children's heads, on July 31

I have been feeding this hay to my dairy cows this winter. This hay is as green as when put in the stack. Perfectly cured, I have had no trouble to get the cattle to eat it; they clean it up and want more.—H. A. Hartley, Botha, Alta.

Great Feed for Dairymen

I FIRST started growing sweet clover four years ago, using wheat as a nurse crop and sowing 200 pounds of seed on 16 acres, keeping 10 acres for seed and plowing down balance adjoining summerfallow. The wheat following this in 1922 was better than on bare summerfallow, being almost entirely free from rust, but in following year when again sowed to wheat I could see no difference. There was practically no volunteer growth following this, except where plows missed at end, and I am convinced that when it is used for a green manure crop or hay, there is no weed menace attached to the growing of sweet clover.

The 10 acres which I kept for hay was cut immediately following wheat cutting and stooked, but stooks blew down as soon as they dried out. Except on very wet years there is nothing gained on stooking. This was threshed with ordinary thresher and seed was hulled and scarified with grain shopper, having the plates ground down nearly flat. I had over 3,000 pounds of seed, selling my surplus very easily.

Bothered with Volunteer Crop

Land which had matured seed was also followed with wheat, but crop was very light. For field convenience I followed with flax, but had practically no crop, last year being very dry. I also had very heavy volunteer crop of sweet clover which was most unsightly in flax; there is again a very heavy volunteer growth for next year which I will plow down. Anyone growing sweet clover for seed can be prepared for a heavy volunteer growth, as seed shatters easily. I would suggest that land be followed with oats or barley and following year well summerfallowed.

Three years ago I again sowed 10 acres for seed purposes, but following year I waited too long before cutting and lost all the seed, which drops off as soon as ripe. Two years ago, I sowed 160 acres, sowing 10 pounds to acre, inoculating seed with culture, which came from University at Saskatoon, costing I think 25 cents per acre. This is highly recommended by trained men who should know.

On about 30 acres of the 160, I mixed six pounds per acre of western rye grass seed, and this is what has convinced me that sweet clover is a comer—despite the dry year I cut 40 loads of the best hay I ever fed to milch cows or work horses.

Effect on Milk Yield

Last month we started shipping cream to the Lanigan Creamery, milking six cows and feeding sweet clover hay and oat chop, cream tested 39 and a quantity. Running out of clover hay, I substituted prairie hay, cream test dropped to 35, and decrease in quantity of cream was more noticeable in proportion than decrease in milk. If every half-section farmer had 40 acres of this mixture for hay every year, he could winter his horses and cattle without a mouthful of grain. We are going to try a colony or two of bees next year, as some of our neighbors have them, and tell us they are very little trouble and

Continued on Page 31

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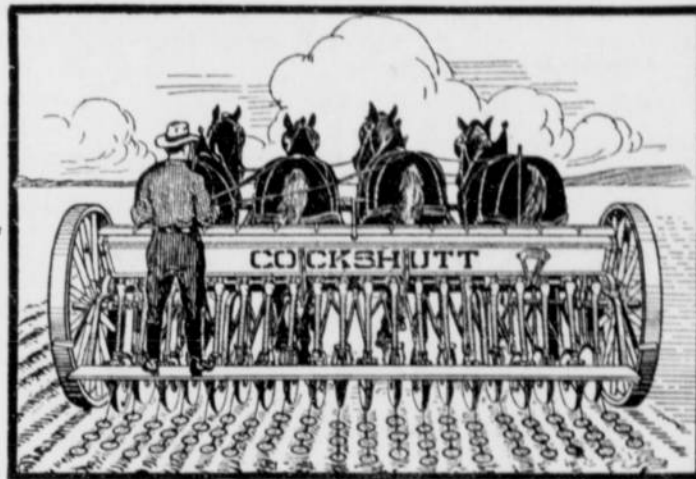
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Good for you, too.

Unequalled for sprains, bruises, sore throat, rheumatic conditions. It scatters and destroys the cause of pain. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Toronto, Ontario. Sole Distributors for Canada. 13

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At seeding time every hour counts. Getting your seed into the ground the moment the land can be worked is a prime necessity.

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Because the COCKSHUTT plants accurately, puts the seed in to a uniform depth, deposits it in the widest and deepest part of the trench, where the earth is moist, and covers it thoroughly, it is the most satisfactory drill to buy.

Power-Lift Drills save much time and a lot of work. Discs or Shoes rise automatically at ends of furrow and enter ground instantly when the clutch is tripped.

Cockshutt Drills have proven great crop producers. Ask our local agent to give you full particulars about the size and type that will suit your farm.

COCKSHUTT PLOW CO. LTD.

Winnipeg Regina Saskatoon Calgary Edmonton

An Advertisement by the Winnipeg Grain Exchange

Extracts from Report of the ROYAL GRAIN INQUIRY COMMISSION

Pertaining to the Farmer and the Country Elevator

Street Prices

Now, it will be found that, so far as price quotations go, and taking the case of No. 1 Northern Wheat as an example, the price of "street" wheat is usually given as between five and six cents lower than the price of "track" wheat, the freight rate to Fort William being the same in both cases and being, of course, deducted in both cases. Some misapprehension seems to exist on this point on account of the way the spread is quoted, which would make it appear at first glance that the track seller actually receives a net advantage of five cents or six cents over the street seller, the cash price at Fort William being the same at the time of both sales. Such, however, is not the case.

Out of the track price quoted to him he must pay a number of items of cost, which do not fall upon the street seller. The car-load shipper must pay:

- (a) Elevator handling charges.
- (b) Storage charges.
- (c) Inspection and weighing charges.
- (d) Cleaning charges at terminals (less return for his screenings).
- (e) Freight on dockage.
- (f) Commission on sale (sometimes deducted in advance from track price quotation).
- (g) Interest on advances made to him (if any) prior to actual sale.

He also assumes the risk of the weight and grade of the consignment. When all matters are considered, the apparent advantage of say, six cents to the track seller is found to be reduced very considerably. To illustrate the question, we had certain cases worked out from actual prices paid on 37 different dates taken at hazard during the season of 1923-24. The result showed an actual net gain to the track seller varying from a fraction of a cent to three cents per bushel, the average being less than two cents per bushel. In the interests of the small farmer, every effort should be made to reduce this margin as much as possible.

Such being the difference between the position of the street seller and that of the track seller, we can now proceed to examine more satisfactorily the position of the country elevator as a buyer.

It is evident in the first place that when the elevator takes over the farmer's grain it accepts responsibility for most of the expenses which, as is shown in the above outline, fall upon the car-load shipper; such as the cost of handling, storing, weighing and inspecting. It also assumes the risk of any loss which may occur in grades or weights. In financing its purchases, the elevator company usually uses money borrowed from the banks upon which interest is payable, and it is put to some expense in remitting funds to country points to redeem its cash tickets. All these considerations are easy to understand, and, with the exception of the risk of loss in grades and weights, they could no doubt be stated in definite figures if the exact time required to deliver the grain at Fort William could be ascertained at the moment of the sale. The general manager of the Saskatchewan Elevator Company aggregated these charges above referred to at approximately four and three-quarter cents a bushel for the period of one month between the purchase and the delivery at Fort William, the interest and storage charges continuing to increase this figure after that period. But it is this element of time that creates the greatest difficulty when an attempt is made to state in positive terms what the spread ought to be, if one were to assume to fix an absolutely fair street price.

All these factors must necessarily enter into the fixing of a price of street grain, and none of them can be ignored if the elevator company is to remain on the safe side.

But in addition to being on the safe side, the company must be allowed to figure on a reasonable profit on its cash transactions. In this regard, it is in the same position as any other person who buys a commodity for resale. The element of profit-making is a necessary incentive to the carrying on of the business.

The evidence shows that according to the tariff of charges now in force the elevator is compelled to render certain services at less than actual cost.

We find also that the elevators generally make a loss on the grading of all grain handled by them, whether bought or stored.

We recommend:

- (1) That the Board of Grain Commissioners for Canada give their attention to a revision of the tariff charges allowed to country elevators, with a view to securing the collection of proper charges from those who make use of the elevator for handling their grain, the object being to remove the injustice of making the wagon load seller recoup the companies for losses incurred by them in handling stored grain;
- (2) That the provisions of the Canada Grain Act regarding the distribution of cars be modified so as to allow country elevators the privilege of securing two cars instead of one in rotation as the law now provides.

We are confident that a freer allotment of cars to the elevator would remove a great deal of the uncertainty which now exists in regard to the time required to deliver purchased grain at Fort William, and would therefore affect street prices favorably.

Competition in Street Prices

There seems to be no doubt that the two co-operative companies have provided real competition in the prices paid for street wheat.

Turning now to these lists which the line companies use, there is no doubt that some competition exists among these companies, notwithstanding these lists. Thus, the figures filed, setting out the operations of all these companies during the year 1922-23, show that 54.4 per cent. of all the wheat handled by these companies was bought for cash, and that 21 per cent. of this quantity was bought at figures in excess of list prices. Taking at hazard one of these companies with a little over 100 elevators operating in the three provinces, we find that during the same year 60 per cent. of its grain was bought on the street, more than half of it at prices in excess of list prices.

In addition to this comparison between the prices in the lists and the prices paid, the evidence shows that the buyers at country points, in order to secure volume for their houses, do compete with each other in the grading which they put on loads. The net result shows that the grading done at country points, and which forms the basis of payment to the farmer, is, on the whole, higher than the official grading at Winnipeg. On the other hand, however, it must be borne in mind, as we have already stated, that this loss in grade is one of the elements that goes to reduce the list price of street grain. The point just now, though, is that this species of competition does take place.

Treating the question from a more general point of view, we have before us, as against the general allegation that there is no competition on account of the lists being in existence, the opinion of some men who have been in a position to observe conditions in the country, and whose sympathies are all with the street seller, to the effect that competition does exist. Thus, at Regina, we received the evidence of the Hon. C. A. Dunning, the present premier of Saskatchewan, and formerly general manager of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. Mr. Dunning's observation convinces him that real competition in the buying of street grain exists among elevator buyers at all

points where there are several elevators belonging to companies having different ownership, and when the car supply is good. But he believes that where the car supply is poor, and where there is only one elevator, or several elevators owned by companies composed largely of the same shareholders, the printed list is adhered to, and no competition takes place. The Hon. J. A. Maharg, then president of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, expressed the opinion that competition in prices did exist among country elevator buyers, notwithstanding the uniform price fixed in the lists.

Grading, Weighing and Cleaning at the Country Elevator

The facts show beyond dispute that the country elevator companies lose on the grading done at their elevators. The loss is due partly to lack of expert ability on the part of the agents, and partly to the competition for trade which exists at country points. In some cases, the companies instruct their agents to over grade during certain periods. The agents are naturally anxious to secure a good share of the volume of business available, and sometimes the officials of the companies consent to a sacrifice in grade being made in order to increase trade. But this last case is exceptional. The general policy of the companies is to impress upon their agents the importance of grading carefully and accurately. Nevertheless, the losses on grading continue year after year.

The question of accuracy in weights is, after all, the important question. We have seen how, in the past, accurate weights were not given, the "break of the beam" system being used to deduct some pounds from the actual weight. Whatever may have been said in the past in defence of this method, no excuse can be urged for it from now on, the Board having furnished a plan to protect the buyer and the warehouseman. The Act contains provisions (Sections 158 (2), 175, 240, etc.) intended to ensure proper weighing and the giving of just and accurate weights.

Status of Country Elevator Agents

Coming now to the allegation that the country elevator agents have been solicited and invited, either directly or indirectly, to steal from the farmers by giving false weights, we must say that no such charge can be sustained in such a manner as to be a reflection on the grain trade.

Storing in Special Bin and Subject to Grade and Dockage

We cannot recommend that special binning be made compulsory at the farmer's request, because we do not think that present conditions warrant such a course being taken. We believe in this respect that the law should be left as it is. On the other hand, we believe that the method of storing in general storage, subject to the inspector's grade and dockage, is a useful method designed to meet what is undoubtedly the farmer's desire in a great majority of cases, whether recourse is had to Section 167 or 172; that is, to obtain settlement on the basis of the grade and dockage fixed by official inspection. We think that the Act and the Regulations now contain all that is necessary to surround this practice with proper safeguards.

Cleaning at Local Elevators

We cannot recommend that country elevators install cleaning equipment, nor can we recommend the country elevator as the proper and economical place to clean grain, under present conditions.

Profits

A statement prepared by Marwick, Mitchell & Co., Chartered Accountants, was filed, which shows the net profits per bushel realized by the private elevators for the two seasons 1921-22 and 1922-23.

Average

Rate per bushel 1.256c. .854c. 1.035c.

These figures may be compared with those compiled on the country elevator companies where the net earnings for the year 1920-21, 1921-22, 1922-23, averaged four-fifths of a cent per bushel.

Undue Spreads in Prices—Wallace Report

(3) That there is an undue spread between the prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange and those on the Liverpool Produce Exchange.

The gravamen of this charge is that, by some sort of manipulation, prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange are kept lower than they ought to be, with a corresponding loss to the farmer, and a gain to merchandising interests. Currency was given to this idea by a report on the wheat situation made to the President of the United States by Henry C. Wallace, secretary of agriculture to the United States, transmitted to the President, November 30, 1923.

We are satisfied that the Wallace Report touching this matter is inaccurate and misleading, and does not lend any support to the notion that prices are unduly depressed by manipulation on the Winnipeg market.



Progress in Prairie Dairying

THE year 1924 saw the steady gains which the dairy industry has made in the past decade well sustained. In fact, in the production of creamery butter, which is the most important branch of dairy manufacture in the West, each one of the provinces showed a bigger increase than has ever been registered in any previous year. Dairying is now bringing \$55,000,000 of new wealth to the West annually.

The following table shows in detail the advances which are being made. While it allows of a fair comparison between 1924 and 1923 for any one province, because of the inclusion of some items in the Saskatchewan report which are not considered in the reports of the other two provinces, it is not a reliable measure of province against province.

Saskatchewan			
Grade	Lbs. Butter-fat	Per Cent	
Table	1,087,554	9.3	
Special	3,121,313	26.9	
First	6,399,856	55.1	
Second	984,281	8.5	
Off grade	20,825	.2	
Total	11,613,829	100.0	

Alberta			
Up to November 29, 1924			
	Pounds	Per Cent	
Cream graded	47,668,105		
Average test	33.3		
Grades, butter-fats:			
Table cream	520,243.1	3.2	
Special	6,603,752.7	41.6	
First	6,954,676.6	43.8	
Second	1,776,883.3	11.2	
Off grade	27,559.8	.2	
Butter-fat in cream	15,883,115.5	100.0	
Increase over previous year		19.6	

Manitoba 1924			
Product	Pounds	Price Cts.	Total Value
Creamery butter	12,632,804	33	\$ 4,168,825.32
Dairy butter	9,285,464	20	1,857,092.80
Cheese	500,633	16	80,101.28
Milk	208,774,520	2.5	5,219,363.00
Ice cream, gallons	389,523	1.40	545,332.20
Sweet cream in pounds butter-fat	3,397,744	36	1,223,187.84
Total			\$13,093,902.44

1923			
Product	Pounds	Price Cts.	Total Value
Creamery butter	10,730,150	34	\$ 3,648,251.00
Dairy butter	9,095,318	22	2,000,969.96
Cheese	250,000	20	50,000.00
Milk	195,087,480	2.5	4,877,187.00
Ice cream, gallons	385,261	1.45	558,628.45
Sweet cream in pounds butterfat	3,490,917	39	1,361,457.63
Total			\$12,497,944.04

Saskatchewan 1924			
Product	Pounds	Price Cts.	Total Value
Creamery butter	13,450,000	35	\$ 4,757,500.00
Farm-made butter	19,250,000	22	4,235,000.00
Factory cheese	165,000	18	29,700.00
Ice cream (factories), gallons	345,000	1.30	448,500.00
Ice cream (manufacturers not reporting), gallons	50,000	1.30	65,000.00
Milk consumed, estimated	32,400,000	25	8,100,000.00
Sweet cream, estimated	19,000	2.50	475,000.00
Milk fed to calves	7,500,000		1,500,000.00
Total			\$19,323,829.00

1923			
Product	Pounds	Price Cts.	Total Value
Creamery butter	10,775,385	33 1/2	\$ 3,609,754.00
Dairy butter	19,000,000	25	4,750,000.00
Cheese	125,000	19	23,750.00
Ice cream (manufacturers reporting), gallons	372,165	1.25	465,206.25
Ice cream (manufacturers not reporting), gallons	70,000	1.25	87,500.00
Sweet cream (12 milk plants reporting)			291,863.00
Milk, domestic use	32,388,000	25	8,097,000.00
Whole milk, consumed by calves	7,551,640	20	1,510,328.00
Total value			\$18,835,399.00

Alberta 1924			
Product	Pounds	Price Cts.	Total Value
Creamery butter (89 creameries)	21,500,000	31.5	\$ 6,772,500.00
Factory cheese (13 factories)	1,675,000	15.7	262,975.00
Other dairy products			15,893,275.00
Total			\$22,928,750.00

1923			
Product	Pounds	Price Cts.	Total Value
Creamery butter (75 creameries)	17,868,853	32.97	\$ 5,891,186.00
Factory cheese (13 factories)	1,865,608	19.76	368,771.00
Other dairy products			16,715,043.00
Total			\$22,975,000.00

That cream grading is having a good effect in raising the standard of the product can be readily seen from close scrutiny of 1923 and 1924 grading. Manitoba is now selling 25 per cent. of its cream as sweet table cream as against 15 per cent. last year, and No. 2 cream has been decreased from 21.8 per cent. to 13.0 per cent. In Saskatchewan 36 per cent. goes into the two top grades as against 24 per cent. last year. In Alberta, where cream grading has been in effect longer, the same marked effect is not noticeable.

CREAM GRADING

Quantity of butter-fat in cream purchased and per cent. of the different grades for the year 1924.

Manitoba			
Grade	Lbs. Butter-fat	Per Cent.	
Table	2,676,131.0	25.1	
Special	884,312.3	8.3	
No. 1	5,651,551.2	53.1	
No. 2	1,387,657.0	13.0	
Off grade	52,753.1	.5	
Total	10,652,404.6	100.0	

It is difficult to forecast production for 1925 with certainty, but production for the first two months of the year is in excess of production for a similar period last year. The Beatty Bros. Co., manufacturers of dairy barn equipment report a very large increase in orders over last year. The first solid train load of hardware ever shipped to Western Canada was consigned to their Winnipeg house from their Fergus factory, on February 21, a considerable portion of which was dairy farm equipment.

The relatively high price paid for cream all last summer induced many to go in for cows, but the low price which rules at the present time will check undue expansion.

The present outlook is that a healthy gain will be registered when the 1925 figures are all in.

\$3000 Puzzle Contest Closes

CORRECT ANSWER ANNOUNCED



The Number of Sheaves on the Field is

5233

Printed herewith is the Artist's letter to the judges, certifying to the original number of sheaves in the field, also the Judges' letters, certifying the numbers which they erased before the contest began:

To the Judges of the Figure Puzzle Contest.

This is to certify that sum total of figures used in making the original number of sheaves on the field, for the farm figure puzzle was 5,280.

(Signed) HERBERT EARLE.

February 28, 1925.

Gentlemen: February 28, 1925.

I beg to inform you that the numbers which I erased from the Picture Puzzle to be published in The Grain Growers' Guide, in December last, were as follows: 6-5-4-3—totalling 18

I may state that I took these numbers from the Puzzle without any person seeing them, and they have been in a sealed envelope in my vault from that date until today. (Signed) JOHN BRACKEN.

Gentlemen:

This is to certify that on December 15, 1924, at your request I erased certain numbers from your picture puzzle. No one except myself knew the numbers erased, and they have been in a sealed envelope in my vault since that date. The numbers I erased were 3-7-5-2-9-3 totalling 29.

(Signed) T. A. CRERAR.

February 28, 1925.

Premier Bracken erased a total of 18; Hon. T. A. Crerar erased a total of 29, which, taken from the artist's number, 5280, leaves 5233, and to provide against any possibility of mistake, we have had this puzzle worked out, checked and rechecked by experts on an electric adding machine.

We believe no similar puzzle ever created half the interest in Western Canada that this puzzle has. We thank our readers for the confidence they have shown, for it was this factor which made the puzzle such a success. It was not as difficult as we expected, in fact, more people have obtained the right answer than there are prizes, hence, we are using puzzle No. 2 to decide the prize winners. We wish to congratulate those who solved the puzzle correctly, and before this issue of The Guide reaches them, they will have received their copies of the second puzzle. We are giving them over two weeks to work it out in order that people living in Alberta may have the same opportunity to solve the second puzzle as those living in Manitoba.

Anyone having obtained the correct answer to the first puzzle who does not receive the second puzzle, must notify us immediately. The list of the contestants is a very long one, and although we have checked it over carefully there is a possibility that someone with the correct answer may not have been notified. We ask such an one to write us at once, for we will accept no responsibility if you fail to do this.

Solutions to the second puzzle must be sent in to this office by March 21. The judges will then examine these and decide the prize winners. Some have asked us to extend the Contest a couple of weeks, but this would hardly be fair to those who have already sent in their solution. Although a very large number have taken part we are endeavoring to wind up the Contest without any undue delay.

The judges will decide the prize winners, and, with a chartered accountant, will be responsible for the correctness of the Contest records. Unless some unavoidable delay occurs the complete list of prize winners will be published in the April 8 issue of The Guide.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Manitoba



PREMIER JOHN BRACKEN



HON. T. A. CRERAR

Manitoba Co-operative Dairies

1924 Best Year Yet

The Manitoba Co-operative Dairies Limited held its annual meeting in Winnipeg, on February 26, 1925, and from the standpoint of operation reported 1924 as a highly successful year for the company. In 1924 the make of butter reached 1,148,956 lbs., quite a substantial increase over 1923, and more than three times the volume of 1921.

In addition to this the creamery, in 1924, reached the lowest point in its history for manufacturing and handling cost, and as the farmer receives the net sale price this is of prime importance to him.

Several things tend to make this co-operative a real benefit to the producer; in the first place it is absolutely co-operative; in the second place, the investment in buildings is very small; then, it is handling a very large volume of business, and in order to do this efficiently operates 24 hours a day during the summer months of heavy cream production, thus giving the maximum of service at the lowest overhead cost, one plant and one manager taking care of the whole operations.

Cream Grading Wrought Improvement

But in addition to low cost of manufacture another factor affecting the returns to the producer must receive consideration. The quality of the manufactured article is winning outstanding notice, both in competitions and in the markets, and thus is commanding the highest prices. This has been brought about by real co-operation between the producers and the manufacturing staff; good butter can be made only from good cream and patrons realizing this, in 1924, provided the best quality of cream ever received; in 1924, 90.1 per cent. of the cream received graded Table, Special or No. 1, while 8.9 per cent. graded No. 2 or Off Grade; in 1923, the corresponding figures were 83.9 per cent. and 16.1 per cent. This enabled butter graded before selling to run, in 1924, 90 per cent. of Specials and Firsts and 10 per cent. of Seconds and Off Grades, the corresponding figures in 1923 being 82.3 per cent. and 17.7 per cent.

Paid Patronage Dividend

Last year was a very difficult one for creameries on account of the relatively high price for cream and the consequent narrow margin between the price of the raw product and that of the manufactured article. Nevertheless, the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies were enabled to pay a patronage dividend of one-quarter cent per pound butter-fat on all cream shipped during the year—and this in addition to paying the top price for cream all season as well as paying a 7 per cent. dividend on stock to its shareholders who are all farmers. While this one-quarter cent deferred payment is not as large as this company has paid in the past, it confers on their creamery the distinction of being the only one operating in the province to have made such payment on the 1924 business, and it emphasizes the claim of the Manitoba concern to be genuinely co-operative.

Shipped Cars Overseas

If the Manitoba Co-operative Dairies are able to maintain the standard of quality which they reached in 1924, they will gain a footing on the British market which will produce cash results never yet equalled by a Canadian butter-making establishment. They made a start toward that end last year when a number of cars were shipped to the British market. All of them gave entire satisfaction as far as quality were concerned. Favorable comment was received on every one. One dealer went so far as to say that it was equal to the best New Zealand butter that he had received.

The manager and directors of this co-operative are facing the coming season with optimism. The services that the company have rendered to the producer are getting wider and wider recognition, and it is anticipated that the shipments of cream taken in will continue to increase.

Christie Grant's. Regina

THE MAIL ORDER STORE WHERE YOUR MONEY BUYS MORE

YOU CAN SHOP HERE WITH CONFIDENCE
WE PREPAY DELIVERY CHARGES ON ALL YOUR PURCHASES
AND GUARANTEE SATISFACTION-OR YOUR MONEY BACK

Men's Fine Quality Dress Shirts. \$1.65 value. Various striped patterns. Sizes 14 to 16. Our price delivered **98c**

\$2.75 FINE DRESS SHIRTS
Good looking and good wearing materials in a variety of fancy stripes. You can't beat our price delivered **\$1.65**

\$2.15 MEN'S OVERALLS
Heavy Overalls of plain blue striped denim. Sizes 36 to 44 only. Special price delivered per garment **\$1.45**

BLANKETS
A limited quantity only of double flannelette blankets, so order early. Heavy nap, in white or grey, pink or blue borders, sizes 56 x 74. No. 1 quality. Special price delivered **\$1.85**

Boys' New Spring Caps—New shipment just arrived. All the newest shades. All sizes. Regular \$1.00 value. Our delivered price, each **45c**

Men's Spring Caps—Velours, tweeds and all the latest shades. Sizes 6 1/2 to 7 1/4. Regular \$1.65 value. Our special delivered price **95c**

MEN'S DARK BLUE HEAVY CHAMBRAY SHIRTS
One pocket, large and roomy, extension neck bands. Sizes 14 1/2 to 17 only. Values to \$1.45. Our price delivered **95c**

\$2.65 MEN'S HEAVY MILITARY FLANNEL SHIRTS
A heavy shirt that will stand a lot of hard wear and yet very comfortable. Double seams throughout, one pocket. Grey or khaki shades. Sizes 14 1/2 to 18. Our price delivered **\$1.65**

\$2.45 KHAKI SHIRTS
These are made of extra heavy khaki drill—a long-wearing shirt at an exceptionally low price **\$1.75** delivered

BOYS' ALL-WOOL JERSEYS
Button on shoulder. Various colors: brown, blue or fawn. Sizes 22 to 30. Our delivered price **\$1.25**

MEN'S JERSEY SWEATERS
Pure wool, medium weight jersey sweaters. Roll collar. Combination colors. Sizes 34 to 44. \$3.75 value. Our delivered price **\$2.65**

LADIES' COTTON HOSE
Extra fine quality, cotton hose, full fashioned, black, brown or white. All sizes. Regular 40c value. Special delivered price 4 pairs for **\$1.00**

BOYS' DRESS SHOE
A very dressy shoe for the boy. Blucher style. Black only. Will stand a lot of wear. Sizes 1 to 5. \$3.85 value, price delivered, **\$2.85**. Sizes 11 to 13. Price delivered, **\$2.65**.

MEN'S COTTONADE PANTS
Heavy black denim and grey stripe cottonade pants, very strong wearing. Sizes 34 to 44. \$2.75 value. Price delivered **\$1.85**

MEN'S BLUE SERGE PANTS
Dye guaranteed. All sizes. \$6.50 value. Our price delivered **\$3.95**

Tremendous Savings in Men's and Boys' Suits

\$18 MEN'S TWEED SUITS
Order early, as the quantity is limited. The best suit value that has ever been offered. These suits are made of a fine quality tweed that will stand a lot of hard wear. They come in two shades, grey or brown; extra well finished. Sizes 36 to 44 only. Delivered price **\$9.95**

MEN'S MEDIUM WEIGHT COMBINATIONS
These are medium weight ribbed, mixed cotton and wool. Just the right weight for late winter and spring. Sizes 34 to 44. \$2.25 value. Special delivered price, per suit **\$1.65**

MEN'S MERINO WOOL COMBINATIONS
A medium weight combination suit, ideal for this time of year. Sizes 34 to 44. \$2.75 value. Special delivered price **\$1.75**

MEN'S MERINO UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS
High grade, medium weight, Merino shirt and drawers. Sizes 34 to 44. \$3.00 value. Our delivered price, per suit **\$2.00**

\$7.50 HEAVY ARMY BREECHES
These are extra heavy, all-wool mac-kinau and tweed, very warm and strong. A breech that will stand a lot of wear. Sizes 30 to 40, in khaki and dark grey, lace bottoms. Special price delivered **\$3.45**

\$7.50 HEAVY ARMY BREECHES
These are extra heavy, all-wool mac-kinau and tweed, very warm and strong. A breech that will stand a lot of wear. Sizes 30 to 40, in khaki and dark grey, lace bottoms. Special price delivered **\$3.45**

\$26 MEN'S GREY SERGE SUITS
Another shipment of these men's grey serge suits. A very fine quality that will wear extra well for the man who wants a business suit. Nothing will beat this extra well-finished suit in a steel grey shade. Sizes 36 to 48. Our price delivered **\$14.95**

BOYS' TWEED SUITS
A very fine quality of tweed suits for boys. Coat has belt all around, bloomer pants. Colors, light and dark grey, also brown and olive shades. Sizes 27 to 35. An ideal and attractive suit for the growing boy. Regular \$8.50 value. Our special delivered price **\$5.50**

\$28 MEN'S SERGE SUITS
Just received, a large shipment of these suits of extra fine quality serge that will wear and keep shape. A suit you will be proud to wear, in blue or brown. Sizes 36 to 48. Special **\$16.50** price delivered

\$4.50 ARMY BREECHES
These are going fast, so order early. Made of English Bedford Cord, and will stand a lot of hard wear; lace bottoms, in khaki only. Sizes 30 to 40. Special price delivered **\$2.45**

Some Startling Shoe Specials
\$5.50 LADIES' OXFORDS
Extra fine quality calf Oxford in black and mahogany shade. Just the shoe for growing girls; comes in an easy-fitting last, has the latest semi-square toe. Sizes 3 to 7. Our price delivered **\$2.95**

\$5.50 MEN'S DRESS SHOES
A No. 1 calf in a medium Balmoral last. A very comfortable shoe that will stand a lot of wear, in black and mahogany shade, rubber heels. Sizes 6 to 11. Our price delivered **\$3.95**

\$5.50 MEN'S DRESS SHOES
A solid leather shoe in black and mahogany shade, rubber heel; Blucher style. If you are looking for a real easy-fitting and comfortable shoe, order these. Sizes 6 to 11. Our price delivered **\$3.95**

\$5.50 MEN'S DRESS SHOES
A solid leather shoe in black and mahogany shade, rubber heel; Blucher style. If you are looking for a real easy-fitting and comfortable shoe, order these. Sizes 6 to 11. Our price delivered **\$3.95**

Men's Work Gloves—Strong muleskin
We have all sizes. Regular \$2.50 value. Our special delivered price **49c**

LADIES' AND MISSES' NEW STYLE SANDALS
Patent leather, small heel, comfortable fitting. \$3.50 value.

Sizes
2 1/2 to 7 \$2.25
11 to 12 \$1.85
8 to 10 1/2 \$1.65

Men's Gauntlet Gloves—Made of best muleskin
All sizes. Regular \$1.00 value. Our delivered price **65c**

\$2.00 MEN'S GAUNTLET GLOVES \$1.00

These are made of strongest horsehide for the palms. A glove that will stand a lot of hard wear and give you excellent satisfaction. Regular \$2.00 value. Our delivered price per pair **\$1.00**

LADIES' SILK HOSE

Extra fine quality ladies' silk hose. Full fashioned. Colors, black, sky, fawn, nude, flash, log cabin, champagne, pique, jack rabbit. All sizes, 8 to 10 1/2. A special value at 2 pairs delivered for **\$1.00**

ATTRACTIVE VALUES IN BOYS' BOOTS

These are solid leather and come in Blucher style. Strongly-sewn soles and a very stout and serviceable boot for school and everyday wear. Sizes 1 to 5 1/2, delivered, **\$1.85** a pair. Sizes 11 to 13 1/2, delivered, **\$1.65** a pair. Sizes 8 to 10 1/2, delivered, **\$1.45** a pair.

\$4.75 MEN'S WORSTED PANTS

Of fine worsted materials in a dark grey with striped effects. A real good pant for business wear. Well finished and comes in sizes 32 to 44. Our price delivered **\$2.95**

AMAZING VALUES IN SPRING COATS

New Shipment Just Received—Regular \$14 Value

These lovely new spring coats come in most attractive and fascinating styles. Made of the new polo cloths. You will be proud to wear any one of these. They are semi-lined. Colors are grey, fawn, and the newer shades of blue and grey. Sizes 34 to 44. We were very fortunate in securing these at an exceptionally low price, and can retail them delivered at the amazingly low delivered price of **\$8.95**

LADIES' STYLISH TWEED CLOTH RAINCOATS

A very dressy and serviceable coat. Made in the very latest style, guaranteed waterproof, all seams cemented, belted all around. Light and dark brown, light and dark grey, plain and check patterns. This coat would cost ordinarily \$10. Special delivered price **\$3.95**

15c White Handkerchiefs 5c

40c Boys' Suspenders, Per Pair 15c

SLIM JIM TIES

All silk, in various colors. 50c value. Special delivered, 2 for **50c**

SUSPENDERS

Men's heavy Police and Firemen's Suspenders. Special **39c**

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Christie Grant Co.

2023 SOUTH RAILWAY STREET

REGINA - - SASK.

BOYS' TWO-PANT SUIT
A strong, hard-wearing suit of neatly-striped brown, with belted coat and two pairs bloomer pants. \$12.50 value. Price delivered **\$7.95**

BOYS' STRONG RIBBED STOCKINGS
These are heavy and will stand a lot of hard wear. Size 7 1/2 to 10. Black or brown. 45c value. Price delivered per pair **30c**

MEN'S HEAVY GREY SOX
A wool mixture. A real good sock for everyday wear. Dark grey; sizes 9 to 11 only. 45c value. Price delivered **\$1.00** 3 pairs

MEN'S COTTON SOX
A strong cotton sock, black or brown, sizes 9 to 11 only. 35c value. 5 pairs delivered **\$1.00**

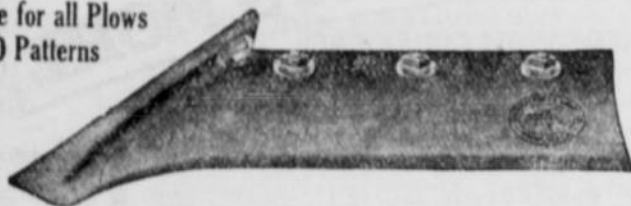


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CRESCENT CRUCIBLE SHARES

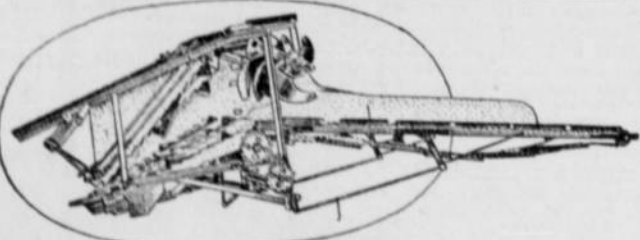
are made from Crucible Steel of special analysis. It combines the utmost hardness possible for the purpose of polish and smooth wearing surface combined with the toughness needed to resist breakage under plowing strain.

CRESCENT Crucible Shares thus give, in almost all soil conditions, results equal to that of Soft Centre Shares, at a less cost and with longer average life.

For Saving in Cost and Satisfaction in Use
BUY CRESCENT SHARES

from your

**HARDWARE OR IMPLEMENT
DEALER OR BLACKSMITH**



NEW and IMPROVED GARDEN CITY STEEL FEEDER

The Feeder That Never Slugs

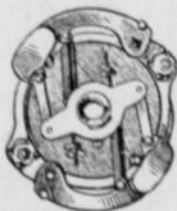
Better and faster threshing must begin with better feeding. To get better feeding under ALL conditions you need a Garden City Feeder on your separator. It will keep the separator running full speed no matter the condition of the grain.

NEW BAND CUTTERS

We have combined rotary and crank-shaft type of band cutters by the addition of band knives on the upper and lower rakes.

NEW SPEED GOVERNOR

Positive in action. Sensitive and powerful. It takes hold at the right time and lets go at the right time—it works automatically.



FEEDS FASTER — FEEDS EVENLY — RUNS LIGHTER
WON'T SLUG THE CYLINDER — STOPS BELT TROUBLE

GARDEN CITY AUTOMATIC Grain Register

Greatly improved this year by the swivel joint in the grain spout which allows it to deliver grain to any height up to a 9-foot bin. Belt and bucket, or chain drive.

Every owner of a threshing machine should write us now for full information regarding improved Garden City lines.

GARDEN CITY FEEDER CO. LIMITED

AGENTS FOR CASWELL BELT GUIDE
REGINA, SASK.

JOBBER:

Bruce Davidson, Brandon. Gardiner Machine & Motor Co., Saskatoon.
Northern Machine Co., Calgary. McMahon Machine Co., Lethbridge.

Skim-milk

In figuring the returns from dairying, it is possible that sometimes the value of skim-milk is overlooked. Skim-milk is a particularly valuable dairy by-product for feeding certain classes of stock. The farmer who has a constant supply of skim-milk to feed his calves, pigs and colts, has solved in a very large measure the problem of providing a satisfactory feed for his young stock. The composition of skim-milk differs from that of whole milk, mainly in the change of butter-fat content. There still remains in the skim-milk the easily digested and valuable products, such as proteins, milk, sugar, lime, phosphorous and vitamins, as well as a small quantity of butter-fat. The following table giving the general composition of whole milk and skim-milk will serve as a means for comparing the food value of the two products:

	Whole Milk	Skim-milk
Water.....	87.2	90.2
Mineral Water.....	7	7
Protein.....	3.5	3.8
Sugar.....	4.9	5.2
Fat.....	3.7	1

Skim-milk High in Protein

Compared with farm grains skim-milk is relatively rich in proteins or the growth producing factor so essential for the development of all young animals. Analysis show the dry matter in skim-milk to be about 38% protein, while the dry matter of ordinary oats yields between 13 and 14% protein. Not only is skim-milk high in protein, but the protein, because of its quality, has a greater feeding value than the proteins from farm grains. In some recent investigational studies it was found that when skim-milk was combined with farm grains the proteins in the farm grains were more completely utilized by the animals than when grains were fed alone. The protein in the skim-milk, in other words, balanced the proteins in grains and made them of greater value.

Mineral Matter

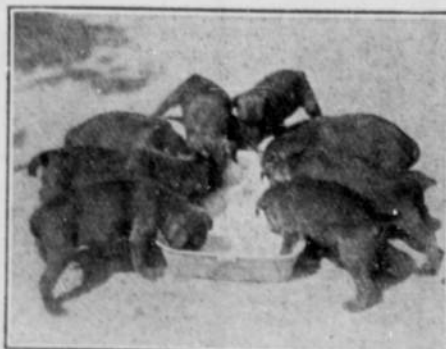
Skim-milk has in solution a relatively large amount of lime and phosphorous. Both these ingredients are necessary for building up the body framework, as bones contain a large quantity of both these substances. Young animals, when fed skim-milk, seldom require additional mineral feed, as they received from the milk sufficient mineral matter for their bodily requirements.

Feeding Skim-milk

Skim-milk may be fed with good results to all kinds of stock, but the best results are always obtained when fed to young animals. Calves can be raised and developed into thrifty, robust, mature stock by using a limited amount of whole milk and intelligently using skim-milk. Frequently feeders make the mistake of over-feeding skim-milk, thinking that the calves can take a large quantity, because the fat has been removed. Results show that the best gains are obtained when the amount is restricted, no more being used than the calf can digest easily. One to two gallons per day is sufficient for the calf the first month, and not more than three gallons when the calf is six months of age. The milk should be fed sweet and warm, as cold or sour milk is likely to produce indigestion.

Skim-milk for Swine

It is difficult to successfully raise pigs without using skim-milk or something else to take its place. The young pig is a rapid grower and requires easily digested and palatable feeds. A ration made from farm grains does not fully satisfy or meet its nutritional requirements. Pigs receiving skim-milk in proper combination with farm grains make a more normal growth, attain a greater length in proportion to their weight, and will reach market



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weights at an earlier age than pigs not receiving skim-milk. The intelligent use of skim-milk is proving to be an important factor in the production of bacon hogs of the proper conformation and condition. Unless skim-milk is abundant, it is seldom advisable to feed more than one gallon of milk to three pounds of grain. If fed in a larger quantity than this, smaller returns will be obtained for the milk. For pigs on pasture or over 100 pounds in weight, about one-half of the above quantity will be sufficient. From these figures, it will be easily seen that a relatively small amount of skim-milk is needed to meet the nutritional requirements of the pig. However, more may be fed, if a large quantity of milk is available.

Value of Skim-milk

It is difficult to determine the exact money value of skim-milk, as so much depends on relative market values of grains. Figures from numerous experimental results show that when barley and corn are worth one cent per pound and digester tankage sells at \$40 per ton, skim-milk has a feeding value of 22 cents per 100 pounds. When farm grains are worth 1½ cents per pound and tankage sells at \$60 per ton, skim-milk has a value of 35 cents per 100 pounds. Skim-milk has its greatest nutritional value when it is sweet and fresh. It is thought by some feeders that souring the milk increases its value for hog feeding. Experiments have proven this to be untrue. However, it is preferable to feed all sour milk to pigs, rather than alternate sweet and sour milk, as the change from sweet to sour milk is likely to cause digestive troubles.

Skim-milk for Colts

Frequently colts are improperly fed and sadly neglected, resulting in the production of undersized and stunted horses. Draft colts should weight when 12 months old, about one-half their mature weight, and do this without undue fattening. A small allowance of skim-milk will help very materially in providing the colt with the nutrients it needs to build up its framework and muscle. The milk should be fed sweet and warm and never sour. An allowance of two gallons of skim-milk per day, from weaning time until the colt is one year old will prevent stunting and the mature horse resulting from such a system of feeding will have more size and draftiness and command a higher price than a horse that has been stunted or partially so during his colthood.—Prof. G. W. Wood.

Insuring the Calf Crop

Continued from Page 19

The most recent contribution however, to this field of knowledge, is that by Dr. H. M. Evans, of California University. On the Existence of a Hitherto Unknown Dietary Factor Essential for Reproduction. The subjects employed in these researches, were rats, which does not necessarily, however, alter the significance of findings to the breeder of farm livestock.

When maintained on a ration of pure nutrients, viz.: casein, cornstarch, lard, milk-fat and a mineral mixture, rats attained a splendid size, were sleek of coat and vigorous, but practically all of such animals were sterile. Oestrus, ovulation and fertilization occur, but followed invariably by disease and absorption of the products of conception. Litter-mate sisters were reared on the above pure diet and every individual subjected to a trial gestation. Hundreds of gestations were conducted in this manner with no abatement of sterility until finally by the introduction of green lettuce leaves, complete fertility was obtained. The sterility here is a dietary deficiency disease and can be quickly cured by a change of diet.

Alfalfa leaves have been found to be similarly effective and it may be there are many other substances which carry this unknown or anti-sterility factor.

These are findings of much scientific importance and quite apart from any immediate practical value they may have for the breeder of farm livestock, they add strength to the belief that the connection between fertility and nutrition is a very close one. The last word has not been said on nutrition, and it may well be that research shall yet establish it to be the primary cause of all disease or improper functioning of organs.

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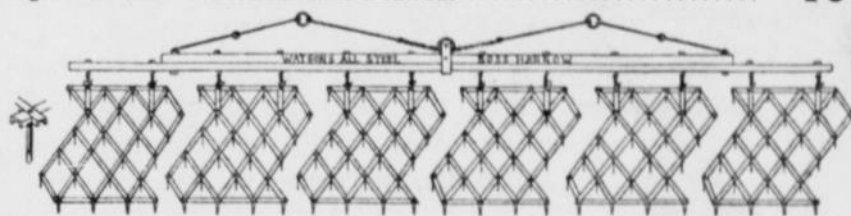
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"Kinks from the Cornfield"

By Jack McKillican, Purple Springs, Alta.

THE multitude of questions that rise like a formidable barrier before the novice going into corn growing, might well take the heart away from said novice and persuade him to stick to what he is familiar with. And it isn't a crime to hesitate before going into what is foreign to one. But it isn't necessary to imitate the bachelor: said bipe looks before he leaps—and then doesn't leap.

The best advice I can give to anyone thinking of growing corn is: go to someone in your neighborhood, or in surroundings similar to yours and get his experience on corn growing, on his farm. He will know the little things about it that go to make success—even if his corn growing hasn't been altogether a success. However, for those who can not get local experience, or anyone interested, I will endeavor to set down what I have learned from experience and observation.

For Favored Localities

"What to grow it for," largely depends on local conditions. Naturally anyone and everyone wants to make the most money out of a crop. And the most money is to be made in seed corn. But it isn't everyone that can grow seed corn successfully, and many who are successful growers, are not successful sellers. If the prospects for a local market are good, a few acres of seed corn would be a profitable investment—provided that seed corn will ripen. Gehu and Dakota White Flint, will ripen in from 80 to 95 days. Northwestern Dent will take approximately 10 or 12 days more. So if you can figure on no frost before September 15, it would be reasonably certain, that you could grow seed corn.

For the Stockman

On the other hand, it may be grown for hogging-off, ensilage, or feeding in the sheaf. Gehu and Dakota White Flint, are the two most popular varieties for hogging-off. The cobs are long and well-filled, besides being close to the ground. Northwestern Dent cobs are high up on the stalk and cannot be reached easily by the hogs. Besides the yield is much greater in the first two, than in the latter.

For ensilage, Northwestern Dent is undoubtedly good. A great deal of volume per acre is preferable in corn for silage. Then since the cobs are high from the ground, the corn binder operates very well.

Gehu and Dakota White Flint are good varieties to feed in the sheaf. The stalks are fairly fine and cattle clean them all up. With Northwestern Dent a large number of the stalks are more than an inch through. These stalks are not relished by the cattle and will be left in the mangers or corrals. If the seed corn is cut with a binder, the cobs may be picked from the sheaves, and the sheaves thrown to the cattle. Even after the sheaves are real dry, a large amount of sustenance is left in the stalks.

My experience with Gehu and Dakota White Flint is limited, but I have found that they will ripen nearly every year. In fact, several hundred bushels of the

two, were grown and ripened in the district last year, and the corn did not sprout till June rains. Northwestern Dent grown here last year, ripened in the upper part of the cob, but around the butt frost touched it.

Corn does best on light land, if there is sufficient moisture, the light land is warmer, earlier in the spring, and also is dry enough to ripen the corn early in the fall. Corn should not be put on poorly drained land, unless an abundance of fodder is wanted, heat is necessary to grow cobs, and to mature them, since the kernels are made up largely of starch.

A Pertinent Question

A very important question is "what implements do I need to buy?" Of course if you've got them, you don't need to buy them. Let us suppose you are a grain farmer, going to put in 10 acres of corn as a side line. Ten acres will take about 80 pounds of corn, if you checkrow. There is considerable difference of opinion as to whether a lister is better than a planter or not. I have found that if the soil is liable to drift, a lister is very good. If put in with a planter, the wind is apt to drift the soil away from the roots and leave them exposed. This of course sets the plants back. But for 10 acres, a planter will do fine if the strip is crosswise to the prevailing winds. The hand planters sold by seed houses are easily regulated, and cost in the neighborhood of \$3.00. They will sow about eight or 10 acres a day, if an energetic man is on the handle.

The only costly outlay, which will pay for itself is a two-horse cultivator. Even on a ten-acre patch, a large saving in time is affected. All the machine companies handle these cultivators, and are very glad to demonstrate for anyone interested.

Russian Thistle Worst Enemy

The cultivation of corn, is the hard part of the raising. In this district, if the Russian thistle grows more than three or four inches high, the root will be down six. Then the cultivator is sidetracked and Mr. Russian stays right where he is.

The cultivation should begin about two weeks after the corn is up. There will likely be few weeds then, but the cultivator breaks the ground and conserves moisture. A man with a two-horse cultivator, making 18 miles a day, can cultivate 10 acres of corn each way, in a week. Then he has a week for incidentals—followed by another week of cultivation.

It is a common practice to quit the cultivation when the cobs form. Back in Ontario, one of the champion corn growers of a few years ago, cultivated till the corn was ripe. Of course, he changed to a one-horse cultivator when the cobs began to form. I believe this would pay here too, though, I have not tried it out.

Lastly, I might say that the old motto, "Labor omnia vincit"—"Labor conquers all things"—might well be applied to corn growing. The early bird gets the prizes in long run—if he gets up to cultivate his corn.



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Sweet Clover—The Stockman's Standby

Continued from Page 23

do well on the sweet clover.—Alfred Anderson, Lockwood, Sask.

Stock Fond of Sweet Clover

I HAVE had a little experience with sweet clover and I find it is first class pasture for horses as well as cattle. I sowed a small field in the spring of 1923 with oats for a nurse crop. I used a combination seeder—one of the old Ontario style—which one of my neighbors used for his clover, and by the time the oats were up ready to head out, the clover was between 18 and 20 inches high. I turned my horses on it as the prairie pasture was getting poor. I just left them on it for a short time for the first few days until they were used to it, as I have heard it was very hard on stock if they were overfed with it. But my horses never were a bit sick, and it was impossible to coax them out of the field with a tin of oats. I had to send my collie dog to drive them out before I could get them in the stable.

Last season I had two fields in clover, one for pasture and one I cut with the mower, but that is where I made a mistake as the heavy rains came and spoiled the most of it for me. If I had used the binder and stooked it up I think I could have saved most of it. This year I am going to put in another field and hope I will profit by last season's mistakes and have the good fortune to get it in my loft, spread out on the floor where it can stay good and dry until winter, as I think it would be first-class to feed a little of it with straw or prairie wool.

We do not as a rule have very much hay in the district, so I think in the future most of the farmers in the district will find they will have to do the same as my neighbor, C. S. Thompson, and myself are doing—try to raise their own tame hay. Hoping this will encourage others to try their luck.—James K. Hurst, D'Arcy, Sask.

"When the Cream Separator Balks"

Continued from Page 15

that the separator should recover in the cream over 98 per cent. of the fat of the whole milk. This is on the basis of 90 pounds of skim-milk to 10 pounds of cream or cream testing approximately 37 per cent. fat.

Outside of chemical tests, the only accurate method of determining the actual loss of fat in the skim-milk is by the Babcock Test. Lacking this modern piece of dairy equipment, a fair idea of how a machine is skimming, can be had by setting a quart jar of skim-milk in ice water for 24 hours. No cream showing on the surface, is proof enough that the work is good to excellent. Cream showing the least bit, means too great a loss and that the machine needs attention and perhaps repair work done.

Sometimes a little cream is run into the skim-milk from the cream spout after flushing the bowl, to prevent diluting the cream too much. Care should be taken that this does not happen, especially when a sample of skim-milk is taken for testing purposes.

Common causes of poor skimming or excessive losses of fat in the skim-milk are, slow turning, cold milk, a clogged cream outlet, cream which is too rich, over-crowding the separator, and not having the bowl at the proper height.

Effect of Speed on Separation

Efficient separation of butter-fat from milk in the form of cream, requires centrifugal force over a thousand times greater than the force of gravity. This can only be obtained by maintaining proper speed throughout. This speed is indicated by the manufacture, usually on the crank of the machine. Time the revolutions of the crank by the second hand of a watch or by using a metronome.

Few separators will skim well if the milk is as low in temperature as 70 deg. Fahr. If possible, the temperature should be maintained above 85 deg. Fahr. Owing to the greater viscosity of the milk and cream when cool, they flow through the separator more slowly and the cream becomes richer, which tends to partially or completely close the cream outlet. When this happens, more milk and consequently more fat are forced through the skim-milk outlet, resulting in poor skimming. When rich cream, containing, say from 40 to 45 per cent. fat is normally being skimmed, low temperature will naturally more readily produce the above result, than when relatively thin cream is being separated.

To hurry the separation, the rated capacity of a separator is frequently over taxed. This is done by pushing down on the float or raising the supply can tap or the can itself, thus allowing the milk to flow through faster than intended. Such practices can only result in an excessive loss of fat in the skim-milk. Sometimes the float does not work properly because it has sprung a leak and taken water or rather milk and therefore, is no longer a "float" and does not regulate properly the flow of milk into the bowl.

A frequent cause of cream getting into the skim-milk and at the same time skim-milk getting into the bowl casing, is due to the bowl spindle not being properly placed, thus preventing carrying the bowl at the right height. Whenever bearings are removed or adjusted, this point should be carefully kept in mind.

Leaky Bowl

A common complaint, is that the bowl leaks. Since the bowl must be taken apart for washing, there must be at least one joint. To make this joint sufficiently tight to prevent leaking under the high pressure exerted during the separation process, a rubber ring is used. This must be a good live rubber ring, not a worn out or dead one, and of proper size. In addition, the ring must be correctly placed when assembling the bowl, and this frequently is not done. It is a good plan to put the rubber ring in place after the discs are assembled, so that it does not get under the bottom disc at any point, as this condition will surely produce leaking. Leaking is sometimes caused by rust pits in the ring seat.

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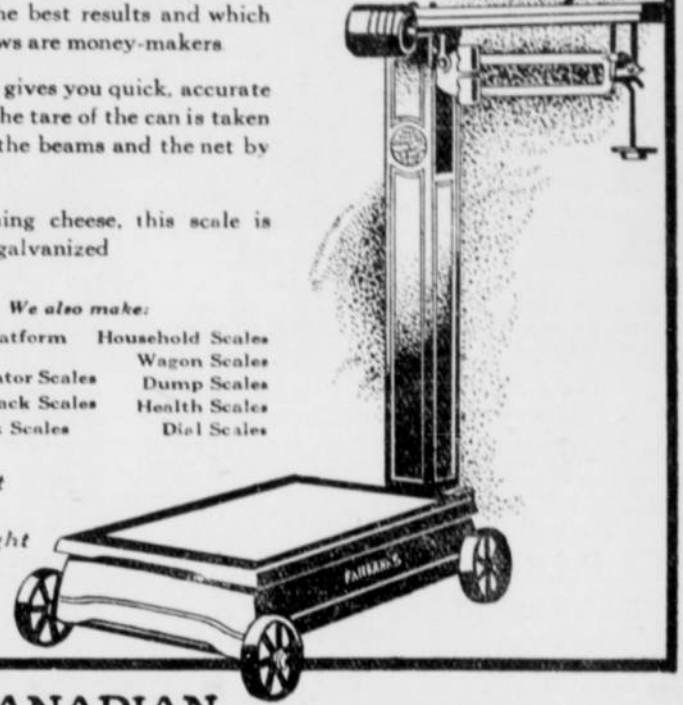
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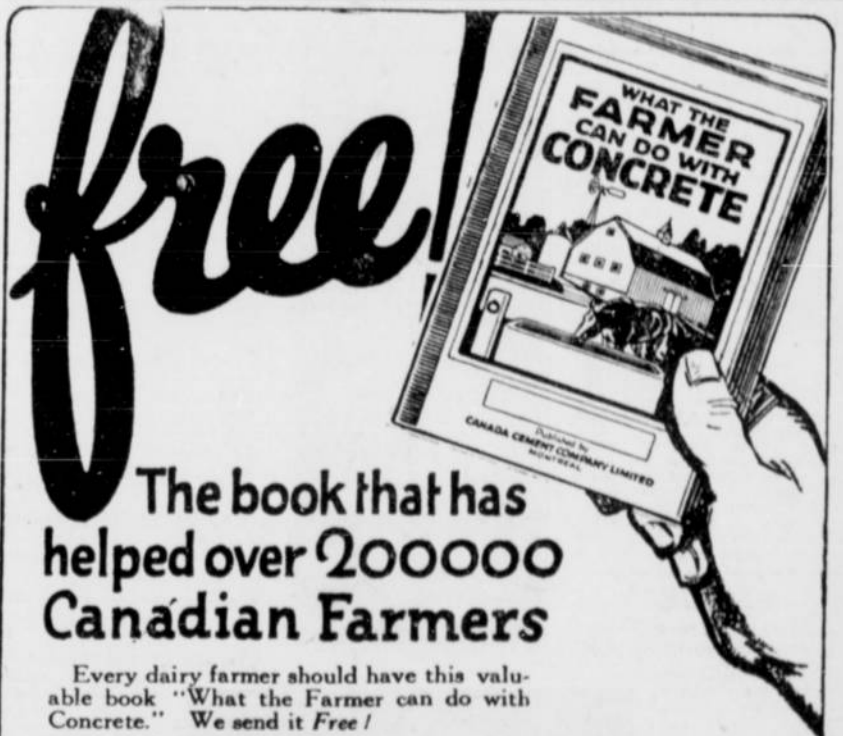
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There is no annual flower more easy to grow in the garden than the gladiolus, none that is more beautiful, and nothing that will produce the same quantity and quality of bloom at such a low cost. As cut flowers none retain their beauty as long, they bloom early and stay in flower a long time. The following is only one of many testimonials received in connection with the bulbs sent out last spring:

November 17, 1925.
"I was delighted with the Gladiolus bulbs you sent me last spring, although it was my first experience."

"From the 12 bulbs eight bloomed, and the early frosts did not affect them. I saw several lovely flower gardens in Winnipeg that had Gladioli blooming in them, but mine had just as lovely a



profusion of bloom as any I had seen.

"I brought the bulbs in last fall and stored them as I do multiplying onions, and am looking forward to growing a larger bed of them next summer."

—Mrs. James Dixon, Tantallon, Sask.

DESCRIPTION

Upon its tall graceful spikes from 10 to 18 beautiful flowers are held aloft from three to five feet in the air. A rich soil, good cultivation and water will improve the bloom, but they stand a lot of neglect. With a few Gladiolus bulbs planted throughout May, you can have a series of blooms for six or eight weeks in the late summer and fall. We believe that the Gladiolus will give more satisfaction in the garden than any other flower.

We are giving 12 Gladiolus bulbs absolutely free with your neighbor's subscription for one year.

DAHLIAS

Dahlias grow in almost any soil and make beautiful cut flowers. Our stock will be obtained from a reliable grower, who wins first prizes with his blooms. Dahlias will last for years, but like Gladioli the bulbs must be taken up in the fall. There are three varieties, yellow, white and pink, and we will send you one of each of all three varieties for Twenty-five cents (25c) when your order is accompanied by a One



PEONIES

Are a Cold Climate Flower and are very easily handled

They will grow anywhere where rhubarb will grow. They are left in the ground all winter, in fact once planted will last a lifetime, and each year following the year they are planted the blooms increase in number and improve in appearance. This stately perennial has a strong stem, its blooms, which appear in June and last for a long time, are large and delicately colored. We have selected the Lady Bramwell (Pink), Duke of Wellington (White), and The Mesonier (Red), from a large number of varieties. We will give you free and postpaid, one Peony for a

Dollar (\$1.00) subscription.

All bulbs and roots will be shipped in a fresh condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting, care and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are One Dollar (\$1.00) for one year, Two Dollars (\$2.00) for three years and Three Dollars (\$3.00) for five years. A Three Dollar (\$3.00) subscription entitles you to any three of the above offers. The supply of some of the above varieties is limited, so send in your order early to make sure of your selection.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Taking Winter Out of Winter Dairying

Continued from Page 8

months the Sunday milkings are taken to Winnipeg by truck.

Does Not Disorganize General Plan

It will be seen that the question of labor cuts very little figure in Mr. Hamilton's scheme of operation; it is, in fact, a decided improvement over the usual arrangement necessary with purely seasonal hiring of farm labor. We arrive, therefore, at the relationship of the farm—the crops—to the cows. The farm proper, in a general way, goes on just the same as ever, and Mr. Hamilton is reckoned a good farmer. But changes are coming on the Hamilton farm, and the nature of these changes are very interesting, as viewed from the standpoint of agricultural development in Manitoba—and Western Canada. Last year Mr. Hamilton grew the only No. 1 wheat that was shipped out of the Warren district. It yielded 19 bushels to the acre. Now this wheat was grown on sweet clover land, and Mr. Hamilton is quitting summerfallowing as a consequence. He will replace the summerfallow with an equal acreage of corn and sweet clover; this year he will put in 100 acres of sweet clover and corn.

Of course milk cows are a necessary part of this scheme, for the sweet clover is cured for winter fodder, and the corn goes into a trench silo. Both crops make wonderful winter feed, and cheap feed, too. After the clover is cut and stacked, the cows are pastured on the field. "I've had the cows on good brome pasture," said Mr. Hamilton, "and they would go down in milk production on it. But just as soon as I turned them into the bare-looking sweet clover field, they would come right back in their milk yields. There's nothing like sweet clover and corn silage for winter fodder. When my corn silage ran out this winter, the

milk yield dropped eight gallons a day."

Partner With a Vote

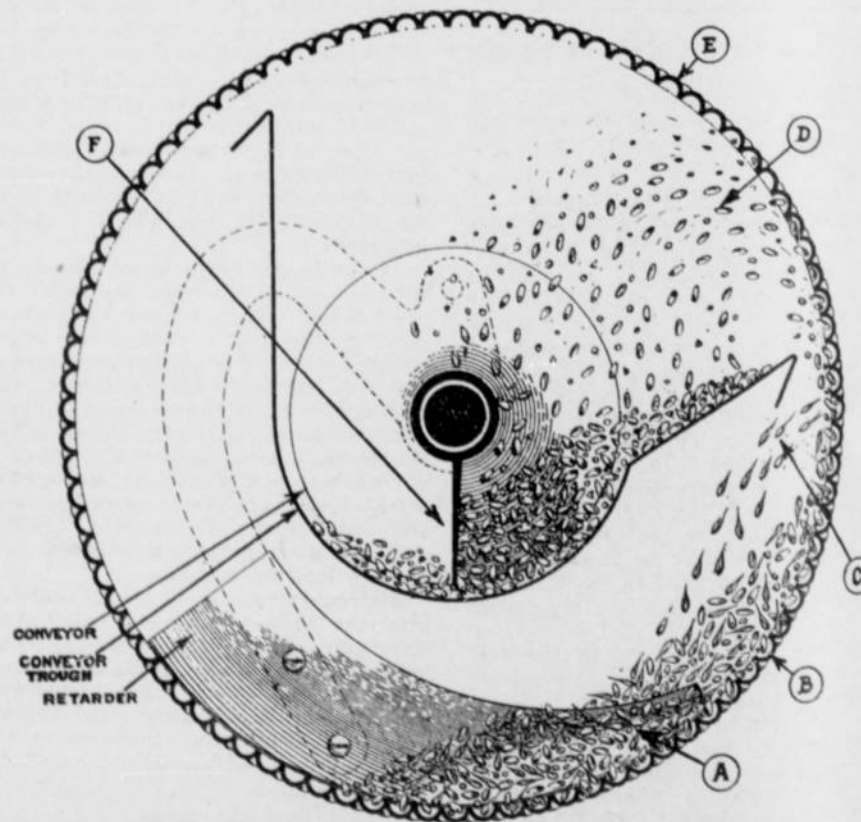
That practically completes the story of Mr. Hamilton's experience with milk cows—or his success at winter dairying in Manitoba. Practically—but not quite completes it! Mrs. Hamilton comes into this story, else it would be a poor and misleading effort. She went East with her husband that winter he made up his mind to pin his faith to the milk cow! She is as keenly interested in the cows as her husband is, works with him, and in her beautifully appointed farm home—which the cows made possible—she completes the picture of a well-operated Manitoba farm.

One would search far and wide before coming across a more illuminating, or more cheering, example of agricultural effort than the Hamilton farm at Warren. As stated heretofore, its owner has no tricks up his sleeve. He has no lucrative hobbies, and no secret sources of revenue. In short, he is a typical Manitoba farmer, with a typical Manitoba farmer's historical background. He is doing what any intelligent western farmer could do with more or less success. For as he points out (and his observation has a rather unique flavor) there is very little capital tied up in his cows—no threshing machines, no hail insurance policies, no risk or depreciation worth speaking about, and far less outlay for labor.

And talk about solid comfort! Mr. Hamilton's system, his clean, contented cows, his warm, well-lit barn, is our idea of that same! And, remember, we are describing farming conditions that obtain on a Manitoba farm in the dead of winter!

The Dufferin Agricultural Society has again collected a choice lot of registered Shorthorn cattle and grade dairy cows for sale at their annual sale billed for March 25 and 26, at Carman, Man.

New Cylinder Grain Cleaner



- (a) Mixed grain in bottom of cylinder.
- (b) Indented pockets, full of grain.
- (c) Oats cannot travel beyond this limit.
- (d) Grain and small seeds leaving indented pockets and falling into trough.
- (e) Indented pockets are absolutely smooth—no sharp corners—cannot be clogged.
- (f) Grain and small seeds free from oats, being conveyed to small seed cylinder.

The above illustration is a cross-section of one of the cylinders of a new grain re-cleaner which is being manufactured in Winnipeg by the Twin City Separator Co. The machine consists of three indented steel cylinders of 16 inches in diameter, each eight feet long, mounted on a truck. The machine may be used in conjunction with a separator or independently, as it is driven by a gas engine mounted on the same frame. It has the advantage of capacity, thoroughness of clean-

ing for market, simplicity, and durability. All adjustments are made with three hand levers, one for each cylinder. It is an all-steel machine and has no screens or fans. It works equally well for wheat, oats, barley, flax or rye. The makers have used a machine for custom cleaning on farms in the vicinity of Winnipeg with great satisfaction and at considerable profit. Some well fed sheep at their plant suggest the profitable salvage made possible by a machine of this type.

Builds Permanent Trench Silo

Continued from Page 13

distribute the silage by directing the discharge from this down spout. We tramp with a team of horses, changing teams in the middle of the morning and again in the middle of the afternoon, as it is pretty hard going on the soft, freshly-cut fodder."

Stop Surface Spoilage

There is another stunt much in vogue in the Hamiota district. The one uneconomical feature of a trench silo is that there is a big area exposed to waste. If six or seven inches off the top of a 65-foot silo has to be thrown away it represents a big tonnage. The men in Strachan's neighborhood have taken to hauling six inches of fresh horse manure over the top of the freshly-stored fodder, tramping it, and then pouring 20 barrels or so of water on top of that. The manure immediately heats, and makes an air-tight seal. "You'd be surprised what becomes of the manure," says Mr. Strachan. "When you take off your poles and straw you would wonder where it had gone. Many of the farmers do not trouble to remove the thin skim on the top—the cattle make no bones about consuming every pickle of it."

"We have found," added Mr. Strachan, "that when growing corn as a summerfallow substitute, we cannot feed what we get from our whole summerfallow acreage. As the weight of sweet clover from a given acreage is much less than what would be obtained from corn, we are going to ensile the product of about 30 acres of sweet clover next year. By doing that we can get some of our silage put up before the busiest season descends upon us."

Concrete Money Well Spent

"Are you satisfied that it was a good move to concrete your silo?" was the question asked him.

"I think so," was his answer. "If a person uses a trench silo with just natural earth sides, sooner or later he will get caving in, and everywhere there is an unevenness in the side and air is admitted, and where you get air, you will get spoiled silage. If I were building my silo all over again, the only change I would make is to give the walls a greater slope. As far as I can see, the most desirable wall is one that has a slope of about a foot on the face. That would give a silo width at the top of 16 feet, with 14 feet at the bottom. By making the silo funnel-shaped, there is a tendency for it to pack as it settles, a very desirable feature."

"Concreted or not, my advice is to get a silo. I regard ensilage as indispensable to profitable feeding. The way the cattle market looked last fall, if I had not had the silo, I would have done as most men did, given up the idea of finishing steers for the spring trade. The possession of a silo was the one thing that allowed me to go ahead with confidence."

Horns and Age

How many people know exactly how to tell age of cattle by the horns?

It is safe to say that most people read the "rings" on the horns incorrectly. At about two years of age a small ring appears at the base of the horn, and another at three years. Then these two preliminary rings fuse and almost disappear, but a deep ring soon forms and indicates the fourth year.

Correctly, to judge age from the horns, one should count the smooth or the first slightly-marked ring as representing three years, and add one year for each additional ring. In the aged animal there is a marked depression or lessening in circumference at the base of the horn, which, together with the loss of the broad parts of the incisors or great wear of these teeth, may be accounted unmistakable evidence of advanced age.

Higher hog prices are expected for the coming summer and fall. High grain prices have caused heavy marketings, and we are entering a period of hog shortage.



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Automobiles, a comfortable home, electric lights, radio—these and many other conveniences are making it so.

It is by better farming methods, raising bigger crops with less labor and at lower cost that you may possess more of these better things of life.

Sturdy Fordson power, easily applied, assures all your farm work will be done at just the right time.

The Oliver No. 7-A, a new Plow built especially for use with the Fordson, assures ideal spring plowing.

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This is 21½ per cent in excess of our guarantee.

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Life COMPANY
 ASSURANCE HEAD OFFICE - WINNIPEG

22

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We clean out the dockage and save you the freight charges you otherwise pay on this when you ship direct to the Head of the Lakes. This means a big saving on cars with heavy dockage.

You get Government Grade and Weight Certificates on delivery, and we guarantee these grades and weights in shipping from our interior elevator to the Canadian Government Elevator, Port Arthur. You take no risk in loss over this journey of 800 to 1,300 miles.

Storage costs ¼¢ per bushel, per month—only half as much as charged at the Lake port terminal elevators.

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Interior Elevators at

Saskatoon Moose Jaw Calgary Edmonton

Terminal Elevator at Port Arthur

They are right up-to-date in machinery and methods, and give you quick service in addition to the many advantages stated above.

For particular information, write:

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT
 ELEVATOR, GRAIN EXCHANGE,
 FORT WILLIAM, ONT.



The Creed of a Cow-Man

Continued from Page 7

"That's my question too, and my quarrel with the present system. Forty years ago Wisconsin was in the same jack-pot as Manitoba is today. The bankers of the state got together and promised credit to the farmers to enable them to carry on provided they would keep cows and use pure-bred bulls. See their position today!"

"You'd have some job getting our banks to do anything like that," interrupted Joe.

"Yes, with most of their head offices in the East, they don't seem to have grasped the necessity for such a policy in the West, and very little discretion is allowed to the branch managers. On the other hand the state banks are owned locally. The president or cashier knows every one in the district, and a man can capitalize his reputation as a worker, his thrift, and his general ability to make good. How can an Eastern office know anything about you and me. They look at our applications, size up the liquid assets, mark 'granted' or 'refused' and send it back to the branch."

"What you say may be all right, but I don't see where it will help my case. McDougall will want his money next fall, and I don't see where I am to get it."

"Well, let's see." Chisholm proceeded slowly as he traced a broken pattern on the stable floor with the tine of a fork. "You paid him \$4,000, and the man who had clear title to a half-section five years ago would likely have other money besides. I'm too much of a Quaker to think of repudiating any contract made, but I have always heard of him as a reasonable man, and I have no doubt he would consider a reasonable proposition. I'd write him now, telling him the way things have gone—that you have no hope of meeting the payment, but you are willing to carry on if a new arrangement could be made. It's up to you to say how much you can do, but it would do no harm to suggest that payment be spread over ten years, or that interest only be paid for the first three years to enable you to make a start with a dairy herd and shipping cream."

"If I could get him to listen to that it would help, Jim. But I see you are bound to get me into the dairy business."

"I believe so thoroughly that a family and a dairy herd on every quarter-section would so transform this locality that if McDougall agreed to your terms and came back here for his final payment, he wouldn't recognize it as the place he left. I'm bound to hold that torch high, because I proved it on my other farm, and believe it will be the salvation of this province."

The younger man stirred uneasily. A sense of failure robbed him of the arguments he was wont to advance in debate of this kind, and he felt that the iron ring of logic was rapidly closing round him.

"Maybe you're right, Jim," he said, "but how is it to be started without money?"

"One can make a start in a small way without a great deal of money, but it will take a longer time. Even if the money was available to put six good cows on every quarter, I don't know where you would get them, as the class I have in mind, producing at least 350 pounds butter-fat a year, are not for sale—culls may be. I got the U.G.G. man at the stock yards to pick out a dozen promising young heifers a year ago, bred them so that they freshened in November, and I'm keeping records so as to find the culls. You've got to be mighty careful to ascertain just what each is producing, or they may put you in the hole as quick as a rusted crop. By using a dairy sire from high-producing ancestry, you can soon build up your herd."

"But think of the work, and the way you will be tied down."

"Why think of it with dread, if you accept my standard of a successful life? I think of my father and mother, and their pioneer neighbors in Western Ontario. Long before the days of telephone, radio, or motor cars, they lived their lives in a round of duties as noble as any that the highest sphere of living,

with all our modern inventions, has left us to perform. The children had to be trained, neighbors visited in sickness, or helped in misfortune, and with every day's duties the continual struggle to make the most of very narrow means. My parents never took a holiday, except probably twice a year to visit my grandfather ten miles distant; books were scarce and dear, and the weekly newspaper the only means of communication with the outside world. Yet in these humble lives, hope, love and affection played part, beautiful ideals were cherished, and a standard of virtue, integrity and character maintained that I have not seen equalled in an community since."

"It seems to me too that our manhood is dwindling on many of our prairie farms, where work is made so easy by so many mechanical devices and hard work is regarded as something to be avoided. How different is this attitude from that of the old pioneers who gloried in their physical prowess, and where the shirker was the social outcast. Each community had its local champion for hewing, score-hacking, cradling, binding, plowing, or the many hand crafts in use at the time, and it was the ambition of every young man to break the record, where physical endurance and skill were required."

"The man who rides a tractor in his farming operations must miss a lot of the enjoyment I've taken out of clearing this scrub land the past two years. I remember yet the thrill in getting out some of the oak trees with big roots—the Galician, the team and myself out of breath with the exertion, but the aching muscles were compensated by the sight of real progress made and the end brought nearer, when this good soil will be producing."

"To my mind the compensations in working a small farm well, have no equal in any other calling. Every day brings some fresh charm or satisfaction varying with the season for the man who has eyes to see or the mind to appreciate. I think it is a real picture to see the grain coming up in rows so straight you couldn't find the outside drill marks; to see a well cultivated field of potatoes in bloom, or a plot of clean well thinned turnips; and to experience the exhilaration of doing these things, putting a part of yourself into them, making them real works of art, is worth a lot of effort. The 'feel' of the axe in your hand, every stroke accomplishing its purpose, or the handles of the walking plow as the rich soil is turned over in straight furrows brings a satisfaction it is hard to describe. I stood at the end of my field last fall, before turning over the last furrow—12 inches wide from end to end, and as straight as you could draw a line—and just felt that the creative artist, putting the finishing touches on his landscape painting, had not accomplished more. But dear me—you'll go home and tell your wife you've got the windiest neighbor that ever was known."

"If I tell my wife one half of what you've told me, I'll get no peace till I make two milking stools, and get them into use."

Why Don't You Reduce?

Aren't you tired of being called fat? Aren't you tired of being made fun of, tired of being unable to do the things that slender people do? Then here is what you are looking for—a simple, pleasant, method of reducing—Marmola Prescription Tablets. Just take one of these tablets after each meal and at bedtime and almost immediately your fat will begin to disappear. In a short time you will be as slender as you want to be.

Don't endanger your health by staying fat. Go to your druggist and ask for a box of Marmola Prescription Tablets, or, if you prefer, send one dollar to the Marmola Co., 1913 General Motors Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and a box will be sent postpaid. Then try them. See how quickly they make you slender—without tiresome exercises or starvation diets. Eat anything you want. Marmola Tablets will make you slender! Get your box and start today.



A New Pie Plant

Macdonald College horticultural experts produce great improvement over old varieties

YEAR by year science contributes to every industry and to none in greater degree than to agriculture. But for the work of the scientists agriculture would still be largely of the type that prevailed in Egypt, when King Tutankhamen rode in his golden chariot through the streets of the ancient cities. This time it is the homely rhubarb which has emerged from the hands of the scientist with a quality more like that of a fruit than a vegetable, and it promises to become one of the highly sought after delicacies in the garden. It was about 10 years ago when the Horticultural Department at Macdonald College, Quebec, set out to produce an improved rhubarb. They began with the Victoria rhubarb, commonly known as the strawberry rhubarb, which was at that time regarded as the best in existence. By growing it from seed and selecting year after year, the sugar contents were increased and the acidity reduced and other good qualities emphasized.

The horticulturists at the college have given no name to their new rhubarb, but it is becoming known as Macdonald rhubarb. The stalks are of exceptionally large size, often two feet or more in length. They are bright red in color, very brittle and fine in grain. The skin is very thin, and does not have to be peeled off for cooking. It begins bearing very early in the spring and remains tender and juicy until the freeze-up in the fall. In flavor this new product from Macdonald College very nearly approaches the strawberry, in fact it becomes more nearly a fruit than a vegetable, particularly since they have succeeded in reducing the acid contents so that it requires only about one-half as much sugar as the ordinary rhubarb when being cooked in pies or sauce.

Rapid Development

The accompanying illustration shows a few stalks of Macdonald rhubarb grown by W. J. Boughen, at Valley River, Man., during the summer of 1924, from a very small single eye division, planted in the fall of 1923. The longest stalk was well over two feet in length and weighed almost a pound. The seven stalks weighed 5½ pounds. Older roots would produce larger stalks and of course produce them earlier in the season. Mr. Boughen has exhibited this rhubarb at different times and has invariably carried away the first prize over all competitors. Sample packages of Macdonald rhubarb stalks were sent to some of the large hotels and clubs in the city of Winnipeg, and in each case found to be superior to any other rhubarb on the Winnipeg market.

Considering that rhubarb is so easily grown, is the first vegetable in the garden in the spring, and is so valuable in the diet, it should be grown more widely, and the better varieties substituted for the green and sour ones so commonly grown. A generous use of good rhubarb reduces doctor bills and keeps the general health better.

Amateurs Excel

Any amateur can grow rhubarb with complete success. All that is necessary is a good rich soil with plenty of well rotted manure well spaded in before planting. A heavy mulch of stable manure should be placed over and around

the plants after the ground freezes in the fall and spaded in carefully in the spring so as not to injure the crowns of the growing plant.

The best place for planting rhubarb is right in the open where it will get plenty of sunlight. Any good rich place in the garden is suitable for rhubarb. It should be given ordinary decent cultivation, and the weeds kept down. In very dry weather it helps to put a few pails of water on it occasionally. It is well to put a good heavy straw mulch around the plants through the heat of the summer. This holds the moisture in the hottest weather and promotes a steady growth as the stalks contain a great deal of moisture. Soil moisture is always necessary and the roots should never be allowed to dry out.

Rhubarb can be planted either in the fall or the spring. Half a dozen roots after they have reached full size, about the third year after planting will provide sufficient stalks for use of an average family. Small divisions or roots planted in the spring will furnish stalks that same year, but it is advisable not to pull any stalks the first year the roots are planted. Let the root build up in size and strength, and then in the following spring the stalks can be pulled off as they develop. It may be difficult when planting a new rhubarb to resist the temptation of taking a few large stalks off about the first of September, but in such a case pull them sparingly.

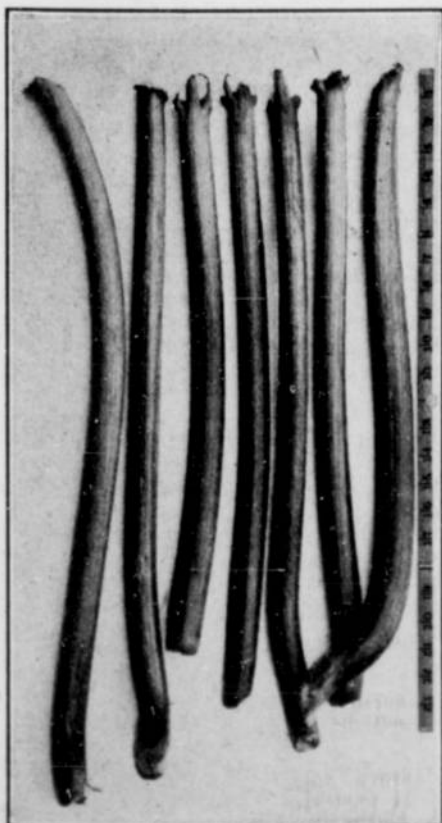
Rhubarb roots should be set about four feet apart each way so as to give them plenty of room for growth, and so that the leaves will not overlap too much when they reach full size. The main thing is to keep down the weeds, give them plenty of fertilizer each fall, dig it in well in the spring and give them water when it is very dry as well as mulch them through the heat of the summer.

Give it a Chance

Many people plant rhubarb and allow the grass to grow up around it, and then complain because the stalks are small and few. Sow thistle is about the only thing that does well under such circumstances. Rhubarb will do well if it only has half a chance. But even when well cultivated rhubarb roots will in time "run out" and give only small stalks instead of large ones. When that time comes the best thing to do is to dig up the root and divide it into small divisions. The butcher knife is a good thing to use. Leave two or three "eyes" on each division. Plant these divisions so that the eyes will be about

two inches beneath the surface. The fall is the best time for planting, about the first two weeks of September. Some people dig up only half the root at a time and thus always have a supply of stalks on hand, the half that has not been disturbed keeping up production while the new smaller divisions are becoming re-established. It is not advisable to disturb the rhubarb bed so long as it is producing large sized stalks. Some rhubarb tries to go to seed just as soon as it begins to grow in the spring. In this case it is well to cut off the seed stalks just as soon as they begin to show and the strength of the plant will then be put into the stalks and the roots.

Rhubarb is a



Some of the Macdonald rhubarb, grown at Valley River. The largest stalk measured 28 inches, and weighed 14 ounces. The seven weighed five-and-one-quarter pounds.

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vegetable that is very easily canned, and a good supply should be put away in the growing season so as to have plenty for sauce and for pies during the winter. More people are taking up the growing of winter rhubarb year by year. Good sized roots about three years old are dug up in October and allowed to freeze slightly, and are then taken into the cellar and planted in a box of fine rich soil which has been prepared in advance. The soil is firmed about the roots good and solid, they are then kept watered. A warm place is

necessary for quick growth, and if there is a furnace in the cellar it is well to set the box alongside the furnace. It should be kept in semi-darkness for best results. In some places the production of winter rhubarb by this method has become a very profitable industry as fresh rhubarb stalks in the winter time bring a high price on the city markets. In the cities also rhubarb stalks are being placed in cold storage and frozen solid during the summer and fall, and brought out for use in the restaurants during the winter.

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The splendid paying results obtained by users of International Live Stock preparations place these quality products far in the lead. They keep stock healthy, and producing to the maximum.

The Problem of Inter-Provincial Trade

IN a recent editorial on "Transportation Problems" the Toronto "Globe" arrived at this conclusion:—

"The high tariff wall of the United States renders it necessary for our products to be shipped by long and expensive east and west routes. It is clear that the cost must be paid, either in the form of freight rates or by the taxpayers of Canada generally, or both. The problem of facilitating Inter-Provincial and Inter-Imperial transportation of products is the most important of all those now confronting the people of Canada and their representatives."

Not only does this problem confront "the people of Canada and their representatives", but it is one which has occupied the serious attention of Canadian Pacific traffic authorities from the beginning of the operation of the road.

So carefully has the Canadian Pacific built up its freight rate structure in the interests of all shippers, and so fair have those rates been considered by the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada, that they have been adopted by the board as the yard-stick, so to speak, of all railway lines in Canada.

Canadian Pacific efficiency of management, economical financing and construction costs, low capital charges and large volume of traffic, have made possible freight schedules resulting in the lowest charge per traffic unit on the American continent.

Canadian Pacific policies have developed Canada's western prairies from a wilderness to one of the world's greatest areas of production—a production which will go on increasing in proportion to the number of settlers who will come in to till the soil.

In this problem, as in every question of transportation in Canada, the interests of the Canadian public and those of the Canadian Pacific are one.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

28EWA

The Gentleman Burglar

By Eleanor Hoyt Brainerd

(Concluded from Last Week)

MR. PRESTON, big, genial, fatherly, was standing by the window. Katharine started toward him, then hesitated. Suppose there were a mistake; suppose the Prestons knew all about him and could prove that the man was all right? She turned aside and went over to where Miss Preston was giving an order to a servant.

"Frances," she said, when the maid had gone, "this Mr. Sturgis—who is he?"

Miss Preston laughed.

"Another victim for him? He is a duck, isn't he? If I weren't going to be married to-morrow, I'd be having flutters about him myself. You see he just happened. He was in town on business, and it seems he knew Uncle John out in Australia, and had promised to see us when he came here. So he came around to call, about an hour ago, and father insisted upon his sending for his luggage and staying here with us. The more the merrier, and he's an acquisition. The girls are crazy about him. Mother is calling me. Will you come? Going up to rest? All right, dear. You must be tired. Don't come down again until dinner, if you'd rather not. I'll come up for a visit if I can get away." She ran across the room, and Katharine made her way up the stairs and to her own room.

Of course she must go down again and tell Mr. Preston. It was perfectly clear. The man was following exactly the same tactics as he had used before; only he was Uncle John's friend now instead of Cousin Howard's. She must expose him. Then, suddenly, a thought came to her. Perhaps he had gone already; or, if he hadn't, he surely would go, as soon as he realized that she knew him for the thief of her own property and would guess his purpose here. If he would only go, it wouldn't be necessary for her to tell any one about him. For some reason or other, she did not seem to feel the proper zeal in regard to bringing a criminal to justice. In fact, justice was the last thing she wanted this criminal to have. Of course he deserved punishment; but it would be horrible to have him arrested, and that was what Mr. Preston would do. It was the detectives' business to catch the man, not hers. She would send him a note telling him that unless he left at once, she would speak to Mr. Preston about him. Then he would go, and she would never need to see him again—and she sat down upon the bed and cried, in a choked, miserable fashion, about nothing at all.

He was brazen, this gentleman burglar, positively brazen. He had actually looked glad to see her; and, remembering the light of welcome that had leaped into his eyes, she choked more hopelessly than ever. It couldn't have been all assumed, at such short notice. Perhaps he forgot all about everything else and just was glad. Even a burglar might care about—

She sprang up and went to the desk. She would write to him and have done with it. After fifteen minutes of effort and much destruction of paper, she achieved a brief note:

"Sir: You may imagine that I was surprised to find you among Mr. Preston's guests; but I understand that you obtained admission by a story much like that which you imposed upon my mother and me; and I assume that your purpose is the same as that which brought you to our house. Possibly it is my duty to let Mr. Preston know at once whom he is entertaining, but that would make a distressing scene; and, if you will leave the house immediately I will say nothing about the matter to anyone."

"Katharine Ramsey."

"The New York detectives are searching for you."

It was an unsatisfactory note and the impulsively added postscript of warning was foolish. Katharine realized that; but she sealed the envelope and rang the bell. When a servant came she handed her the note.

"Do you know Mr. Sturgis?"

"Yes'm."

"Give him that note at once. Don't fail to find him. The message is important."

"Yes'm."

The door closed. So that was finished. Perhaps she had done wrong; but he would go and that would end the story. "Life's a very horrid sort of mess anyway," said the twenty-year-old pessimist, apropos of nothing, as she dabbed witch hazel on a nose distinctly pink.

A few moments later there was a tap at the door.

"Come in."

"If you please, Miss Ramsey, here is a telegram for you. Is there an answer?"

Katharine tore open the despatch and read:

"Sturgis theory wrong. Burglar caught, confesses our case with others. Most of jewels recovered."

"Mother."

The girl read the message a second time and then a third.

"Please, miss, the boy says is there any answer?"

"Oh, no; no answer. Wait a moment, please."

She fumbled in her travelling-bag and produced a time-table. The next train for New York would leave in thirty-five minutes. She could drive to the station in twenty. It was an awful thing to do; but it would be a more awful thing to meet him. She couldn't face him. She simply couldn't do it. There was nothing for it but flight. She could make some excuse. The maid would tell that she had received a despatch.

"Will you have a carriage at the back door in ten minutes?" she said to the maid. "I have been called away, but I don't want you to mention it to anyone. I will leave a note for Miss Frances explaining, and it would make such confusion if I should tell any one now. Be sure to have the carriage." She tucked a five-dollar bill into the servant's hand and the fervent "Yes'm" promised obedience. Ten minutes later Miss Katharine Ramsey sneaked stealthily down the Preston's back stairs, bag in hand, climbed into a waiting carriage, and rolled off at a swift pace toward the station.

She had been gone about twenty minutes when a man came hurrying from the kennels to the house. He was evidently much disturbed and his face expressed profound bewilderment. In his hand he held a crumpled sheet of paper at which he glanced occasionally, each glance deepening the furrows in his brow and the amazement in his eyes. In the hall he met Miss Preston, whose pretty face faintly reflected the expression of his own, and who also held a letter in her hand.

"Where is Miss Ramsey?" asked the man abruptly.

"She's gone, Mr. Sturgis."

"Gone!" The exclamation was in the nature of an explosion. "Gone where?"

"Gone home—to New York. I can't understand at all. She left a note for me saying she had been called home suddenly and didn't want to disturb us, so just slipped off quietly and would write. One of the maids says she had a telegram. I'm afraid something dreadful has happened, and she didn't want to tell us for fear of spoiling my wedding. I was just going up to her room. She can't have taken her trunk, but she doesn't say anything about it in the note. This is her room."

The man had followed her and was at her side as she opened the door.

"You see she didn't take her trunk—didn't even pick up all of her toilet things. She must have gone in a tremendous hurry. Oh, this must be the telegram she got."

She picked up a yellow sheet of paper from the floor and looked doubtfully at the man beside her.

"I don't know. Perhaps I ought not to read it. She must have dropped it accidentally."

The man took the telegram from her hand without a "by your leave" and

read it. For a moment he stood staring at the paper with a puzzled frown. Then with queer little laugh he thrust it in his pocket and turned toward the surprised and indignant young woman. "When's the New York train due? Can I make it? This telegram concerns me, Miss Preston. I'll explain to you some time, but I haven't time now. I must catch that train."

The ring in his voice was compelling. The girl looked at the clock.

"You can't do it, Mr. Sturgis. It's a twenty-minute drive to the station, and the train is due in three minutes."

The exhaust of an automobile sounded from the drive and she ran to the window.

"There is Bob's car. You might—no, you couldn't do it in less than five minutes even in the car."

The peremptory young man laid a hand unceremoniously upon her shoulder.

"Isn't there some way? Think, Miss Preston. I must get that train. There has been a mistake. She's all the world to me. Think!"

The astonished girl rose to the appeal. It was all crazily queer; but one thing was clear. It was a love affair; and any love affair had her sympathy.

"The train stops at W—. You might catch it there. You have a few minutes' start and Bob has a great car."

The man was already through the door and on his way down-stairs.

"God bless you," he called back.

"Make my excuses. I will write to your father."

"Well, of all the lunatic wedding parties!" said Miss Preston; and as she sank limply into a chair she heard the puffing of an engine and then the whir of wheels speeding down the drive.

A chauffeur was reposing peacefully in Bob Preston's car when Sturgis invaded it.

"We've got to catch the New York train at W—," the invader said curtly. "It's fifty dollars for you if we make it."

"But Mr. Preston said—" stammered the chauffeur.

"Preston knows about it," lied the man in a hurry. "Never mind the speed laws now. Catch that train."

As the New York train pulled into the station at W—, Katharine Ramsey, looking listlessly out of the car-window, saw a rolling cloud of dust swoop down the road and deposit a man upon the station platform. A second later the man emerged from the ticket office, and as she saw his face, she gave a gasp of consternation and looked about her as one who meditates flight.

The man from whom she was running away! He appeared to be running away too; but if he was innocent why should he run? Perhaps, after all—No; that couldn't be. She had felt all along that he really couldn't be a burglar; but every one had been so sure, and she had been so ashamed of having cared for— She couldn't meet him! She'd get off the train. As she sprang to her feet, the train started and she fell back despairing. The man swung himself on to the moving train. Perhaps he would go into the forward car. Yes, he was going in there. Thank heaven! Then her breath stopped and wild panic seized her.

Richard Sturgis opened the front door of the rear car and ran a swift glance over the few passengers. In the last seat he found what he sought, and a light flashed into his anxious face. Katharine shrank into a corner of her seat, her gaze fastened to the scurrying landscape outside the window.

Her heart was in her throat. This was ghastly—awful! She would have to explain—but—

Some one sat down in the seat beside her and, suddenly, a strong hand closed firmly over the two little nervous hands clasped in the girl's lap.

"Little girl! Little girl!" said an eager, masterful voice. "Why did you run away? Didn't you know I should have to follow? I was going back to you, grudging every hour that kept me from you. And then you came and—you snubbed me royally."

A note of laughter crept into the low, earnest voice, and Katharine's face took on a deeper crimson.

Strawberries Apples Plums Cherries Rhubarb

If you can grow Wheat in your district you can grow this Fruit

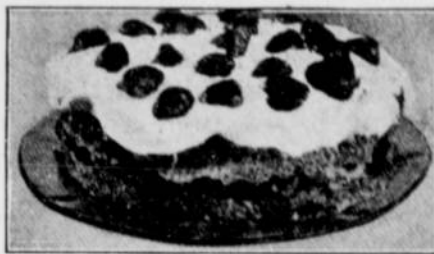
The fruit stock which we are distributing has been purchased from reliable growers at lowest wholesale prices, and we are passing this advantage on to our readers, giving them the benefit of the terms under which this stock was purchased. We are doing this with the idea of encouraging the small fruit garden on every Western farm, and the generous offers are also in the nature of prizes for obtaining your neighbors' subscriptions. There is not the slightest doubt about the possibilities of fruit growing on the prairies. Scores of letters coming to this office speak in glowing terms of the wonderful results obtained with small fruits. Let us help you start a fruit garden with these hardy cultivated varieties. The offers listed below, except in the case of Champion everbearing strawberries, are made with the understanding that a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription must accompany the order. We will accept new or renewal subscriptions from anyone outside your own family.

Champion EVERBEARING STRAWBERRIES

The Champion yields more fruit, a larger, firmer fruit and a higher-quality fruit than any everbearer grown in this country. Single plants have produced as much as a quart of berries under ideal conditions. If your soil will grow potatoes it will grow these strawberries. Plant in May and eat delightful strawberries from August to snowfall the same year. This luscious fruit will delight every member of the family.

25 plants for \$3.00 in subscriptions
50 plants for \$4.00 in subscriptions
100 plants for \$6.00 in subscriptions

Here's an opportunity to start your boys and girls at a money-making hobby. There is a market right at your door for all the fruit you can grow, and every strawberry plant set out this spring will produce six to ten new plants, half of which you can sell and use the other half to increase the size of your own garden.



Senator Dunlap and Dr. Burrill Summer-bearing Strawberries

Cultivated strawberries are being grown successfully in all parts of the prairie provinces. We recommend Senator Dunlap and the "Million Dollar" Dr. Burrill strawberry as the best June bearing varieties. Take your choice and order whichever you prefer. With a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription we will send you postpaid:

25 plants for \$.35
50 plants for70
100 plants for 1.40

You can make strawberry shortcake or strawberries and cream a reality. Get enough plants to supply all the fruit you can eat. A plot two rods square will produce from 50 to 100 quarts of fruit in a season. We recommend planting a small patch of both summer-bearing and everbearing strawberries in order to lengthen the berry season.



Do Raspberries Pay?

\$890 worth from one acre in Manitoba last summer is a pretty good answer. The Latham and Miller are two of the best varieties for western conditions. There is a keen demand for raspberries, in fact drayloads have been sold at \$5.00 a crate, and the demand always exceeds the supply. Since each cane will produce about 20 additional canes, a nice little sum can also be made from this source. With a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription we will send you, postpaid, either Latham or Miller raspberry canes at the following prices:

12 canes for \$.60
25 canes for 1.20
50 canes for 2.10

\$20 IN PRIZES

Four cash prizes will be given for the four best reports sent in describing actual results obtained with the Champion Everbearing strawberry plants, distributed this spring by The Guide. Photographs may be used since they will help to illustrate your story:

1st prize \$10.00
2nd prize 5.00
3rd prize 3.00
4th prize 2.00

Collect your information, beginning with the receipt of your plants, and you will easily be able to make a very interesting story describing the planting, the growth, the yield and the many ways in which you use the fruit. These reports do not need to reach this office until November 30.

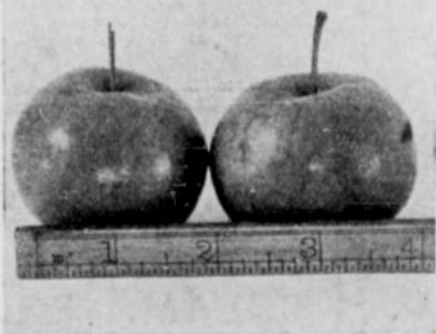
Macdonald Rhubarb

Eastern horticulturalists have greatly improved this humble eatable until it is now more like a fruit than a vegetable. It is a fine red or strawberry variety, in which the sugar content has been greatly increased and the acidity, or tartness, decreased, at the same time improving the flavor. The stalks are exceptionally large, often being two feet long. The skin of this variety is thin and does not have to be peeled off for cooking. It begins bearing early in spring and remains tender and juicy until freeze-up. It is superior for preserve, pies, sauce and only requires half the sugar. You ought to try one or two root divisions of this improved rhubarb. Price, postpaid, when order is accompanied by a One Dollar (\$1.00) subscription:

1 Root division 40 cents
2 Root division 75 cents

Standard Apples and Crab Apples

The varieties of Standard Apples and Crab Apples we are distributing have already proven their possibilities both in the northern and southern parts of each of the western provinces. This health-giving food will give you great satisfaction. The Hibernian keeps well and is a fine cooking apple. The Blushed Calville is good for both eating and cooking. These two are the hardiest varieties of standard apples and are obtainable at the following price with a \$1.00 subscription:



One tree of each variety for \$1.00. Crab Apples are excellent for jelly or preserves. The Transcendent equals the imported varieties of Crab Apples, and with the Red Siberian are the two best varieties obtainable. With a \$1.00 subscription we will send you postpaid:

One each Transcendent and Red Siberian for \$1.00 extra

Plums and Cherries

All the varieties listed below are quite hardy on the prairies. Many of them begin fruiting the year after planting. The cherries look somewhat like a plum, but have a decided cherry flavor, either raw or cooked. No fruit will give greater satisfaction than these improved plums and cherries. Take your choice of either the four or three tree offer, with a \$1.00 subscription.

Assiniboine Plum } Four Trees for \$2.25
Mammoth Plum }
Cheney Plum }
Compass Cherry }
Sapa Plum } Three Trees for \$1.65
Opata Plum }
Champa Cherry }



ORDER YOUR PLANTS NOW

Fruit stock will be shipped in a fresh, healthy condition at the right time for planting. Full instructions regarding planting and cultivation will be sent with each order before planting time. Our subscription rates are \$1.00 for one year, \$2.00 for three years, and \$3.00 for five years (note the saving). A \$3.00 subscription entitles you to any three fruit offers, except in the case of Champion everbearing strawberries.

Our fruit stock is reliable and fruit growing will give you great satisfaction. The supply of some of the varieties is limited, so send in your orders early to make sure of your selection.

The Grain Growers' Guide x Winnipeg, Manitoba



Floors that Reflect Your Welcoming Smiles

Dominion Linoleum is warmth and cosiness itself and creates an atmosphere of good cheer and hospitality that brightens up the whole house.

It means real economy without sacrifice of good taste or quality.

Dominion Linoleum is firm, smooth and seamless. It cannot tear. Being waterproof, and non-porous, dirt or grease cannot penetrate or stain it.

Light mopping or brushing keeps it bright, fresh and spotless — always.

For homes with children there is nothing to equal this wonderfully sanitary floor covering that offers no hiding place for dust or germs and is so easily cleaned and kept clean. There are patterns and colorings for every room.

Dominion Linoleum is moderate in price and gives years and years of satisfactory service.

Dominion Linoleum Rugs

Dominion Linoleum Rugs have all the sanitary and labor-saving advantages of Dominion Linoleum and come in many beautiful designs. They are just as durable, too, and lie flat without fastening of any kind.

At all House Furnishing and General Stores

DOMINION LINOLEUM

Always turn over the edge and look for the burlap back when buying. It is your guarantee of unyielding strength and long and satisfactory wear.



Made in Canada

LOST \$24,742.00!

Inspection of wheat at Winnipeg for three months alone, September to November last, showed 247,420 bushels discounted 10c a bushel on account of Smut.

Later inspections would show the same condition, and oats and barley were similarly affected.

STANDARD FORMALDEHYDE

100% EFFECTIVE BY ACTUAL TESTS

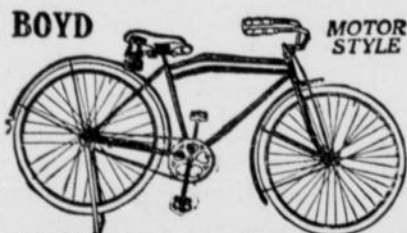
Formaldehyde treatment of the seed would have saved all this, in addition to the tremendous unknown loss in yield from Smut.

At very small cost you can save your 1925 crop from the ravages of Smut. Clean seed means better yields, better grades and better profits. Ask your dealer for Standard Formaldehyde.

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You will find satisfaction in this Company

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CREAMERIES LTD.
REGINA SASK.



"It is all horrible," she said chokingly. "There was an awful mistake. I thought that—"

He interrupted her:

"Yes, I know. I read your telegram; but I don't care what you believed, if you only felt the right thing back of the belief. Look at me, little girl."

Her eyes met his for a fraction of a second.

"It happened that night, at dinner-time, and mother thought—and the detectives were sure, and—"

Her voice stuck in her throat.

"And so you believed—but you didn't quite hate me? You warned me in your note. You cared enough for that?"

He asked it humbly, but there was a little ring of triumph in his voice, and the hand that still held hers tightened its clasp.

"If I had been a master thief that night, it wouldn't have been your jewels I'd have stolen. Do you know what I did want, little girl—what I've wanted ever since I first saw you? I'd turn burglar gladly if I could rob you of that. Tell me, dear, is your heart burglar-proof?"

If one of the other passengers had chanced to look around he would have been highly edified; but no one saw what happened.

"I think I'll take another," said the Gentleman Burglar boldly, a moment later. "This robbery business does grow upon one."

Hail Prevention Methods Worthless

The U. S. Department of Agriculture was asked recently whether there was any known method of preventing hailstorms. The answer was in the negative as follows:

Many million dollars' worth of ammunition has been expended in Europe in bombarding the clouds for the purpose of averting hailstorms. In this connection quite an elaborate technique has been developed, entailing the use of special types of mortars, bombs and rockets. Shortly before the World War the practice prevailed widely in France of erecting hail rods, or so-called "electric Niagaras." These were, essentially, large copper lightning rods installed on high buildings or on steel towers especially constructed for the purpose. In the early part of the nineteenth century smaller hail rods, consisting of metal-tipped poles, were set up in European fields, vineyards, etc., on a very extensive scale.

None of these expedients ever had any plausible scientific hypothesis back of them, and the merits popularly ascribed to them were undoubtedly wholly illusory. It is understood that the popularity of the practices mentioned above has greatly declined in recent years. The only method of protecting exposed crops against hail that is worthy of serious consideration is hail insurance. This form of insurance has been practiced on a large scale in Europe for more than a century, and in recent years has made rapid progress in this country. In this connection see free Department Bulletin No. 912, Hail Insurance on Farm Crops in the United States, by U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Fuel-Saving Materials

The Agricultural Engineering Department at the University of Nebraska during the past year have tested out a number of fuel-treating materials with the object of determining whether the saving in fuel claimed by the makers could actually be made. The results obtained have led to the following conclusions:

The same results can be secured by proper adjustment of the carburetor without fuel savers as when these are used. Gasoline improvers do not in general give a marked saving in fuel nor increase the mileage per gallon. When any improvement was noted it was so slight that it did not pay for the added cost of the improver.

The Prairie Thoroughbred and Racing Association has been organized for the purpose of controlling race horse breeding and governing the different racing meets in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The Prince of Wales, being one of the foremost breeders of race horses in Western Canada, has been asked to become honorary president. E. J. Speers, Winnipeg, is secretary, and W. R. Allan, Winnipeg, president.

Coughing?

She made herself and her friends miserable. A few drops of Shiloh would have relieved her cough at once. Shiloh is safe sure and economical. At your druggist, 30c, 60c and \$1.20.

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Use Celery King
a gentle laxative "Tea"
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"I was affected with eczema which broke out on my face in a rash and itched and burned and then scaled off. It caused much discomfort. I had the trouble two or three years. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and they gave relief, and after using three cakes of Cuticura Soap and one box of Cuticura Ointment I was healed, in about four months." (Signed) Mrs. Fred Salisbury, Norton, New Brunswick, August 23, 1923.

Use Cuticura for every-day toilet purposes. Bathe with Soap, soothe with Ointment, dust with Talcum. Sample Each Free by Mail. Address Canadian Dept.: "Cuticura," P. O. Box 2616, Montreal. Free Soap 25c. Ointment 25c and 50c. Talcum 25c. Try our new Shaving Stick.

The Window-Gazer

By Isabel Ecclestone MacKay

(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXXIV

IT seems incredible and yet it is a fact that Bainbridge never knew that young Mrs. Spence had run away. Full credit for this must be given to Miss Caroline Campion, who never really believed it herself—a mental limitation which lent the necessary air of unemphasized truth to her statement that Desire had been summoned suddenly to her father.

Miss Campion had, in her own mind, built up an imaginary Dr. Farr in every way suited to be the father-in-law of a Spence. This creation she passed on to Bainbridge as Desire's father. "Such a fine old gentleman," she would say. "And so devoted to his only daughter. Quite a recluse, though, my nephew tells me. And not at all strong." This idea of delicacy, which Miss Campion had added to the picture from a sense of the fitness of things, proved useful now. An only daughter may be summoned to attend a delicate father at a moment's notice, without unduly straining credulity.

One feels almost sorry for Bainbridge. It would have enjoyed the truth so much!

"Is Desire going to have no breakfast at all?" asked Aunt Caroline, from behind the coffee-urn on the morning following the garden-party. It was an invariable custom of hers to pretend that her nephew was fully conversant with his wife's intentions.

"She may be tired," said Benis.

"No. She has been up some time. The door of her room was open when I came down."

"Then she is probably in the garden. I'll ask Olive to call her."

"Why not call her yourself? I have a feeling—"

The professor rose from his untasted coffee. When Aunt Caroline "had a feeling" it was useless to argue.

"Are you sleeping badly again, Benis?" asked Aunt Caroline. "Your eyes look like burnt holes in a blanket."

"Nothing to bother about, Aunt."

He stepped out quickly into the sunny garden. But Desire was not among the flowers, neither was she on the lawn nor in the shrubbery. A few moments' search proved that she was not out of doors at all. Benis returned to his coffee. He found it quite cold and was waiting Aunt Caroline to pour him another cup. "I wonder," he pondered idly, "why, when one really wants coffee, it is always cold."

Then he forgot about coffee suddenly and completely, for Aunt Caroline came in with the news that Desire was gone.

"Gone where?" asked Spence stupidly.

"That," said Aunt Caroline, "she leaves you to inform me."

With the feeling of being someone else and acting under compulsion he took the few written lines which she held out to him. "Dear Aunt Caroline," he read, "Benis will tell you why I am going. But I cannot go without thanking you. I'll never forget how good you have been.—Desire."

"I had a feeling," said Aunt Caroline with mournful triumph. "It never deceives me, never! As I passed our dear girl's room this morning, I said, 'She is not there'—and she wasn't!"

"I think you mentioned that the door was open."

"That has nothing to do with it. I—"

"Where did you find this note?"

"On her dressing table. When you went into the garden, I went upstairs. I had a feeling—"

"Was there nothing else? No note for me?"

"No," in surprise. "She says you know all about it. Don't you?"

"Something, not all."

Aunt Caroline was, upon occasion, quite capable of meeting a crisis. Remembering the neglected coffee, she poured a cup for each of them.

"Here," said she, "drink this. You look as if you needed it. I must say,

Benis, that you don't act as if you knew anything, but if you do, you'd better tell me. Where is Desire?"

"I don't know."

"Umph! Then what you do know won't help us to find her. Finding her is the first thing. I wonder," thoughtfully, "if she told John?"

A wintry smile passed over the professor's lips.

"I shall ask him," he said.

Aunt Caroline proceeded with her own deducing. "There is no one else she could have told," she reasoned. "She did not tell you. She did not tell me. Naturally, she would not tell Mary. And a girl nearly always tells somebody. So it must be John. I hope you are sufficiently ashamed of yourself, Benis? I told you Desire wouldn't understand your attentions to Mary. Though I admit I did not dream she would take them quite so seriously. I don't envy you your explanations."

"Aunt—"

"Wait a moment, Benis. On second thought, if I were you I would not explain at all. Simply tell her she is mistaken and stick to that. She may believe you. Promise her that you will never see Mary again—and you won't" (grimly) "if I have anything to say about it. Desire will come around. I have a feeling—"

"My dear Aunt!"

"Let me proceed, Benis. I have a feeling that she will forgive you—once. But let this be a lesson. Desire is not a girl who will forgive twice."

"You are all wrong, Aunt," with weary patience. "But it doesn't matter. Say nothing about this. I am going to see John."

"Not before you drink that coffee."

Benis obediently drank. Hurry would not mend what had happened.

"She has taken her travelling coat and hat," pursued Aunt Caroline. "Her train slippers, that taupe jersey-cloth suit, some fresh blouses, her dressing case, her night things and your photo off the dressing table."

Benis smiled, a wry smile, and pushed back his cup.

"You don't look fit to go anywhere," said Aunt Caroline irritably. "Why can't you call John on the 'phone?"

"That would be quite modern," said Benis. "But—I think I'll see him. I shan't be long."

It never once occurred to the professor, you will notice, that he might find John vanished also. His obsessing thought had not been able to change his essential knowledge of either Desire or John. If Desire had gone, she had gone because she could not stay. But she had gone alone. Just what determining thing had happened to make her flight imperative, Benis could not guess. But he would not have been human if he had not blamed the other man. "The fool has bungled it!" he thought. "Lost control of his precious feelings, perhaps—broken through—said something—frightened her." We may be sure that he cursed John in his heart very completely.

But when he entered John's office and saw John he began to doubt even this. There was no guilt on the doctor's face—no sign of apprehension or regret, no tremor of knowledge. An angry-eyed young man looked up from a letter he was reading with nothing more serious than injured wonder in his gaze.

"Can you beat it?" asked John disgustingly, waving the letter. "Aren't women the limit? Here's this one going off without a word, or an excuse, or anything. Just gone! And a silly note thrown on my desk. I tell you women have absolutely no sense of business obligation—positively not!"

Spence restrained himself.

"You are speaking of—?"

"That nurse of mine, Miss Watkins. Never a word about leaving yesterday, and today vanished—vamoosed—simply non est! Look at what she says—"

Spence pushed the letter aside.

"There is something more important than that, John," he said quietly, "Desire has left me."

Continued on Page 42

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Subscribers' Bulletin Service

Every day The Guide receives requests from subscribers for special information on important problems of the farm, and the home, and frequently these requests are for back numbers of The Guide containing articles on a subject which the reader has mislaid. To meet this need on the part of our subscribers we have prepared a large number of bulletins on the subjects upon which we receive most enquiries. Some of these bulletins are articles reprinted from The Guide, and others are new ones, but in every case they contain condensed practical up-to-date information on the subject.

This bulletin service is given to subscribers at considerably less than actual cost. Send one cent for each of the bulletins numbered below, together with a self-addressed, stamped envelope for return. Order by number:

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| 1. How to Make a Home-made Fireless Cooker. | 33. Feeding from Pit Silos. |
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We have three larger and more expensive bulletins which we are distributing at 10 cents each, postpaid. They are as follows:

The Country Homemaker—This is a 132-page book containing 35 articles full of practical information for the farmer's wife, dealing with such subjects as clothing, laundry, furnishings and labor-saving devices. 10 cents, postpaid.

Labor Savers for the Farm Home—This is a reprint of many articles appearing in The Guide during the past two years, containing illustrations and detailed instructions for making 58 labor-saving articles and devices for the farm kitchen and the farm household generally. These labor-saving devices have been one of the most popular features of The Guide, and hundreds of requests have been received for them. Consequently, they have been reprinted in this permanent form, and are being distributed at cost. 10 cents, postpaid.

Guide Fashion Magazine—This is our Spring fashion magazine, and contains illustrations and patterns for clothing the whole family, men, women and children. It is a very complete fashion magazine, containing 40 pages. 10 cents, postpaid.

For any of the above bulletins simply enclose the price mentioned and they will be forwarded by return mail.

THE GRAIN GROWERS GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

Plant physiologists have long known that sunlight played a most important part in the development of all green plants. Animal physiologists have recently adopted the same view with regard to the growth of animals. Nutritional studies in which sunlight and no sunlight were the main considerations in the feeding experiments, have demonstrated that sunlight is a very important factor in growth and normal development of young animals. Sunlight is free if we are prepared

to receive it outdoors, but to have abundant sunlight in the buildings where livestock are housed is sometimes costly. Nevertheless it is well worth while. All livestock buildings should be planned in such a manner that sunlight may enter and reach, during some part of the day, every square foot of floor space possible. Wide buildings with dark stables have passed; narrow structures with large windows have taken their place.

The Open Forum

"Let truth and falsehood grapple. Who ever knew truth put to the worse in a free and open encounter?"—Milton

The Guide assumes no responsibility for the opinions expressed by correspondents in this department. It is requested that letters be confined to 500 words in length, that one subject only be discussed in a letter and that letters be written on one side of the paper only, and written very plainly (preferably in ink).

A Surgical Operation

The Editor.—I feel, that, as a reader of your paper, I owe you many thanks for the outspoken and fearless manner in which you are, and your many contributors are, bringing before the public the evils of our present system of public financing, and private exploiting of the public purse. Like mushrooms from a hotbed have sprung up around the "victors spoils" a clamorous host whose interests are the product of customs bought at a terrible cost to the Canadian people. While figures do not lie, yet they may be terribly misleading, and correct statistics are difficult to obtain as a result of overlapping, yet the fact remains, that class plundering of the public purse must come to an end, and that in the not too distant future,

What the colonies gained by Confederation has but accentuated the belief in an evil inheritance which is at the present showing itself in the open sore. The purging which should have had place with the B.N.A. must now be accomplished with a surgical operation, and it is just questionable whether the body politic will function efficiently until the gaping wound shall have sufficiently healed.

We enclose to you herewith copy of a measure we are mailing today to several of your correspondents, in advocacy of a return to the path as indicated by the B.N.A.—F. Fanner, Ottawa.

An Act Respecting the Currency of Canada

This act to be cited as The Canada Exchange Act.

Section 1—His Majesty, by, and with the advice and consent of the Senate and the House of Commons of Canada, enacts, and it is hereby enacted:

That all acts now on the statutes of Canada, dealing with the currency of Canada, to wit:

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Chap. 25 entitled | The Currency Act. |
| " 26 " | Ottawa Mint Act. |
| " 27 " | Dominion Notes Act. |
| " 29 " | Bank Act. |
| " 30 " | Savings Bank Act. |
| " 31 " | Penny Banks Act. |
| " 32 " | Quebec Savings Bank Act. |
| " 33 " | Savings Deposits Returns. |
| " 120 " | An Act Respecting Interest. |
| " 122 " | Money Lenders Act. |

And "An Act Respecting The Canadian Bankers' Association," and all such acts, or amendments thereto, be, and are hereby repealed.

Section 2—That there shall be issued from the Department of the Treasury bills of induration:

Dominion of Canada Domestic Exchange

of such denominations, and in such sums: also fractional currency from base metal of recognized abrasive resistance of such denomination and in such sums as shall be sufficient to meet trade requirements; providing, that, the total issue shall not at any time exceed the total of the assessed valuation of the municipalities within the Dominion of Canada.

Section 3—That all buildings now occupied as banking offices, the property of any bank now operating under the Bank Act, shall be, and are hereby confiscated to the Dominion of Canada, and shall henceforth be known as Branch Offices of the Treasury Department, and shall be designated by such numbers as will relate to their district.

Section 4—That employees of banks be, and are hereby retained in the service of the Treasury Department.

Section 5—That all notes of bank issue, and Dominion notes issued under the Dominion Notes Act be recalled, and be replaced by notes of issue domestic exchange.

Section 6—That all provinces, cities, towns, municipalities and villages having corporate jurisdiction under legislative authority, are hereby authorized in the use of currency, demand for which is made on duly registered forms provided by the Treasury Department, and in such amounts as is authorized under the hand and seal of such designated elected authority, subject to such revenue as is by this act provided. Subsection 1—That all corporations, institutions or individuals upon surrender of approved securities, shall be granted loans to the amount of 80 per cent. of the then assessed valuation of such security.

Section 7—That all traders shall be required to obtain license and shall pay to the branch of the Treasury Department so designated in such license an assessment of 2 per cent. on the annual volume of business so transacted at the branch.

Section 8—That the Treasury Department be, and is hereby authorized to sequester all gold production within the Dominion of Canada, or imported into the Dominion of Canada; and all gold bonds of the Dominion of Canada, or any province of the Dominion of Canada, or any municipality within any province of the Dominion of Canada, shall be receivable by the Treasury Department, and shall be paid for at such rate as shall be authorized by the parliament of the Dominion of Canada.

Section 9—That the Treasury Department be, and is hereby authorized to issue foreign exchange, payable in gold in such country as is designated in such bill of

exchange, to all, and only, importers holding import license, and at such premium as is by parliament authorized.

Section 10—That all sums loaned shall be charged for at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum.

Section 11—That any agreement for loan, except in default of revenue thereon shall not anticipate closure, but shall be continuous at the pleasure of the borrower.

Section 12—That any province, municipality, corporation, institution or person, is hereby forbidden to loan, deal in, or issue any part of the currency of Canada, for compensation of any nature, having for its accounting either a percentage or commission, or any other method whereby the value for the use of currency may be computed; to circulate or offer for circulation any foreign currency; and any person being the head of any province, municipality, corporation, institution or other individual, who thereby concurs in such act shall be liable and fined in any court having competent jurisdiction to the amount of such loan, and committed to the penitentiary for a period of years corresponding to the number of dollars in thousands as is represented by the amount of such offence.

Interest, a Crushing System

The Editor.—The only reason a railroad magnate or any one else can get a profit above an average wage is that some one else is working less or paying more than labor cost for his railroad services or living supplies. It is only those that have the advantage of making their own prices or having them satisfactorily made for them, that can get a profit. If the railroad company can first fix their profit and then make their labor schedule and rates to ensure that profit, they have a cinch. Are the people of Canada so nearly broke that they have to pay millions on millions of dollars each year to provide interest (for banks, railroads and other corporations) for the use of what is called money (mostly bank notes), but which in reality is mostly coined or made free for private individual groups (by license or special privileges) and can be contracted by them anytime they see fit to suit their interest. Big business corporation companies loan money anywhere where they can get largest rates of interest, and can exact from the government almost any price in bonds or paper for gold to keep up the legal reserves. Is it not time that the government established a Dominion government currency with its base in charge of the Dominion government? Let the government hold a dollar's worth of gold products or other value for every dollar in currency put into circulation and deal directly with the people. Let the government pay out currency for products and products for currency according to the needs of her people. Let the government operate the whole money and product exchange system. The railroads are the next in importance to money and prices in exchanging products and should be operated in the interests of the people and financed by the people or general government. Let the government take over the rest of the railroads at the labor cost valuation, less depreciation, issue common stock or certificates of indebtedness in payment, 5 per cent. of this paper to be purchased or paid each year at the holder's option.

The purchase money could be raised by direct tax. There is no way the people could pay for any improvements cheaper. This paper could and would be an ideal savings investment, safer than money in the bank. I doubt whether it would ever go below par even if it were non-interest bearing. If there is such a thing as a Dominion sin and if the Dominion government is guilty it must be that of fostering the practice of interest and profit. We know of no other sin that a government openly advocates, practices, protects by law, goes to war about, fights over, and then saddles the whole mess war debt and all on the working classes. If the people ever rise up and cast aside governmental authority it will be on account of those burdens. Now isn't it far better, a thousand times, that men study these remedies while they are half sane and use peaceful means to right this injustice to the people, and try and overlook the past and make things better for the future, than to let those troubles go longer?

Let our officials go to work right away and correct the wrongs that have been put upon us citizens who are in distress to the limit.—Geo. W. Mollison, Govan, Sask.

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The Wheat Variety Situation

By Percy H. Wright

THE Experimental Farms' Reports have been broadcasted far and wide for a considerable time now, and every succeeding issue has added to the wealth of our information concerning crop reactions here under our own western conditions.

However, the statistics on record have now grown to such dimensions that in the old phrase, "It is hard to see the forest for the trees," can be applied to them. In this short summary I have tried to present a comprehensive but compressed view of the behavior of the modern wheat varieties at the various western experimental stations.

I have not used the ordinary adding and averaging method of finding these comparative yields for two reasons. First, that some varieties of the greatest interest have been tested so recently, or in at least one case, so irregularly, that direct comparison by the usual method is impossible; and, second, that the percentage system which I have substituted for it is so much more easily comprehensible.

The method I have used involves the use of some one variety as 100, and I have taken Marquis, as one of the most dependable and universal varieties for this purpose. Each other variety has been given a value in proportion to this.

Thus, with a yield of 25 bushels Marquis and 30 Red Fife, Red Fife would receive an index value of 120. Notice that, in the year that gives the particular yields we have supposed, a gain of five bushels entitled Red Fife to an increase of 20 points in the index. In another year, say a poor one, with Marquis and Red Fife yielding respectively five and six bushels, the latter variety still receives its additional 20 points, but requires an increased yield of only one bushel to do it. This, at first sight, may seem unfair, but I believe it is more of an advantage than a disadvantage. Is not an increase of yield of more value to a farmer in a poor than in a plentiful year? Does not a gain of one bushel under extremely trying conditions really entitle a variety to as much credit as a larger gain in a better year?

Below is the table for Brandon. Please take particular note of the number of years each particular variety has been under test, for this is the indication of the reliability of the figures, and the importance of the latter consideration can hardly be exaggerated.

Brandon, Man.

Variety	Yield in %	No. of Years Under Test Out of 11.
Red Fife.....	78	11
Prelude.....	84	4
Huron.....	85	3
Early Red Fife.....	87	2
Kubanka.....	95	4
Red Bobs.....	92	4
Kitchener.....	91	4
Marquis.....	100	11

All varieties produce less abundantly than Marquis in this district, which is the most conclusive evidence of the value of this long-praised variety in Manitoba. No other station, except Indian Head, which presents a similar record, shows any such outstanding superiority of any one variety. The records for Indian Head, which follow, is much more like, than unlike, that of Brandon.

Indian Head, Sask.

Variety	Yield	Years Out of 16
Red Fife.....	71	16
Prelude.....	59	12
Huron.....	100	4
Early Red Fife.....	75	2
Kubanka.....	85	3
Red Bobs.....	93	6
Kitchener.....	88	5
Marquis.....	100	16

Indian Head shows some of the largest yields, and the most reliable comparative figures in the West. Its records of the behavior of Marquis, Red Fife and Prelude probably form an almost absolutely reliable indication of the performance of these three varieties in South-eastern Saskatchewan.

Rosthern, Sask.

Variety	Yield	Years Out of 9
Red Fife.....	91	9
Prelude.....	60	7
Huron.....	103	6
Early Red Fife.....	73	2
Kubanka.....	83	7
Red Bobs.....	81	1
Kitchener.....	96	2
Marquis.....	100	9

In the case of Rosthern the figures for

the later war-years were not available to me. This station deserves commendation for the persistent test made of Kubanka, a durum wheat. By the above data it is seen that on the whole Rosthern is in much the same wheat district as Indian Head and Brandon.

Lethbridge, Alberta (Dry Land Experiments only)

Variety	Yield	Years out of 13
Red Fife.....	102	13
Prelude.....	53	4
Huron.....	106	13
Early Red Fife.....	95	8
Kubanka.....	93	12
Red Bobs.....	87	3
Kitchener.....	96	1
Marquis.....	100	13

In the records for Lethbridge, three years, 1911, 1919 and 1920, were rejected because the yields were so small and so irregular that they were quite evidently unreliable. Lethbridge is recognized to be in the area that Red Fife and Kubanka could be expected to do better than usual. Notice that there are two wheats that have challenged the supremacy of Marquis at this station.

Lacombe, Alberta

Variety	Yield	Years out of 14
Red Fife.....	98	9
Prelude.....	83	11
Huron.....	108	14
Early Red Fife.....	89	3
Kubanka.....	93	1
Red Bobs.....	103	5
Kitchener.....	107	4
Marquis.....	100	14

Lacombe, in contrast to Lethbridge, might be expected to give a greater than average to the early wheats, but it is noticeable that Red Fife has given nearly as good results at the northern as the southern station.

From what is one of the best supplied with moisture we pass to one of the driest, Swift Current, in south-western Saskatchewan. This station has only been established for two years, so that its figures do not yet possess much reliability. Yet with this warning, they may prove of interest.

Swift Current, Saskatchewan

Variety	Yield	Years out of 2
Red Fife.....	79	2
Early Red Fife.....	88	2
Kubanka.....	105	2
Red Bobs.....	97	2
Kitchener.....	98	2
Marquis.....	100	2

The last station on my list is Scott, Saskatchewan, which represents north-western Saskatchewan. In the case of Scott, too, I have rejected two years, 1911 and 1918, on account of evident unreliability of the yields.

Scott, Saskatchewan

Variety	Yield	Years out of 11
Red Fife.....	103	10
Prelude.....	52	7
Huron.....	102	6
Early Red Fife.....	110	4
Kubanka.....	121	2
Red Bobs.....	107	5
Kitchener.....	112	6
Marquis.....	100	11

The above record is a greater contrast to the figures of Brandon and Indian Head than any other station. At Scott the general tendency of the other varieties is above that of Marquis. Whether we may conclude that north-western Saskatchewan is definitely out of the Marquis belt I am not sure. My own home is near Scott, and from my observations I think that Marquis is not the "one and only" wheat variety as it is in the opposite corner of the province. Indeed, Kitchener seems to have a special suitability to this district. Kubanka, too, promises well enough to receive additional tests. On the other hand, Prelude, the very early wheat, produces proportionately less at Scott than anywhere else.

Indeed, when one considers the extremely poor results of this variety, the great wonder is that the experiments have given it such a long and thorough trial. The record of Prelude at the various stations is as follows:

Variety	Yield
Brandon.....	64
Indian Head.....	59
Rosthern.....	60
Lethbridge.....	53
Lacombe.....	83
Scott.....	52

A variety of more than ordinary interest is Kubanka. Coming as it does with the reputation of drought-resistance, it has not yet been fully shown whether or not it possesses this property under Western Canadian conditions. The tests so far given to this variety are rather inadequate considering the importance of the

Continued on Page 44

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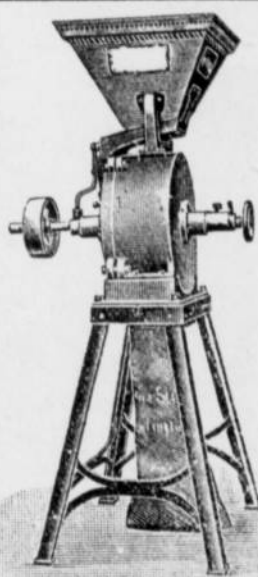
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3	12 in.	8 in.	3	750	450	296
4	16 in.	10 in.	5	650	550	486
5	20 in.	12 in.	7	600	800	685
*6	24 in.	16 in.	10	550	1000	940
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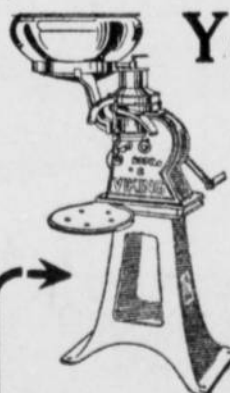
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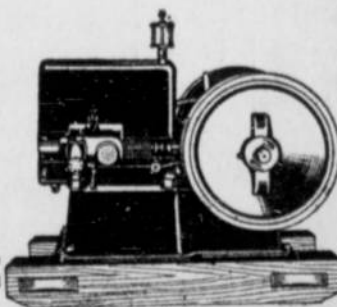
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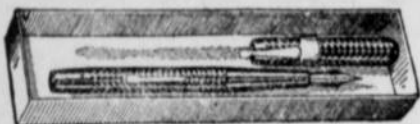
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A Wireless Problem

"I never for the life of me," observed Mrs. Callahan to Mrs. Casey, "could understand about this wireless telegraph thing."

"Why," said Mrs. Casey, "It's as plain as day. They just send the messages through the air instead of over wires."

"Sure, I know that," continued Mrs. Callahan; "but how do they fasten the air to the poles?"—Everybody's Magazine.

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BEST PREMIUM CO., Dept. F31, TORONTO

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 39

The two men stared at each other. Spence was the first to speak.

"There is no doubt about it. She is gone. She has not told us where. I see that you do not know."

John shook his head.

"There may be a note for you in the morning's mail," Benis was coldly brief. "I must know where she is. If you can help me, let me know." He turned to the door.

With difficulty John found his voice.

"I knew nothing of this, Benis."

"I realize that," dryly. "But you may be responsible for it. She had no idea of leaving yesterday."

"Benis, I swear—"

"It is not necessary. Besides," bitterly, "you could afford to be patient. You felt fairly—sure, didn't you?"

"Sure! No, I—"

"You mean you merely hoped?"

"Oh—damn!"

"Quite so. There is nothing to say. Not being a sentimentalist, I shan't pretend to love you, John. But I gambled and I've lost. I have always admired a good loser."

(To be continued next week.)

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 3

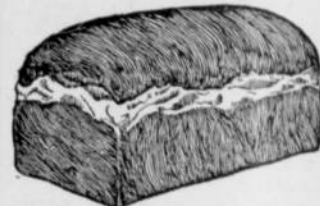
Canada and the United States for co-operative effort in the prevention of smuggling. It appears that the rum-runners have decided that a one-way cargo is not sufficient, and that their profits can be considerably supplemented by the smuggling backwards of highly protected goods, such as silk, jewels, cigarettes, and other commodities of small bulk, but of high value. It is estimated that in the past year the revenues of the Dominion have been depleted to the extent of at least \$50,000,000 by these operations. The United States desires Canada's assistance in the matter preventing violations of the Volstead Act. Canada, on the other hand desires the co-operation of the United States in preventing the violators of the Volstead Act from violating the Canadian Customs regulations on their return trip. The treaty has been entered into with this double purpose in view.

The London Livestock Journal reports weight-pulling tests at Wembley in which a single horse pulled a starting load of 29 tons, and a team exerted a pull equal to a starting load of 50

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YEAST
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of Quality
for over 50 years*



tons. It records the case of a team working at the Liverpool docks which pulled 25 tons on a waggon for a distance of 300 yards. These were all Shire bred horses. The Livestock Journal asserts that these pulls are in excess of those made at the Western Canada shows last year.

THE DOO DADS

Even a baby may lose his temper when he is mistreated, and may try to inflict punishment on whoever comes near. And he may—especially if he be a baby elephant—be dangerous. It was so with Tiny, the baby elephant belonging to Nicky Nutt, of Dooville. He had been teased until he was very cross, and Nicky was a little afraid of him. One morning when Tiny seemed very very cross, Nicky left home and went for a walk. Presently he met Flannelfeet, the policeman, who disliked Tiny, and often played tricks on him. "Listen, Flannelfeet," Nicky warned him, "don't fool with Tiny today. He's in a very dangerous mood." "Dangerous!" exclaimed the cop, derisively. "That boob of an elephant dangerous?" "All right," replied Nicky, with visions of the policeman being carried to a hospital. "All right if you think it foolish, but when something happens to you don't forget that I warned you." "Warned me! Ho! ho! He's warned me—that's good. Why, that elephant hasn't the pluck of a worm." Nicky walked away, saying over his shoulder to the policeman as he went, "Just the same, you'd better keep away from him today." Flannelfeet did not take the warning to heart. Whether he thought Nicky was trying to scare him, or play a joke on him, or what was the motive, he could not believe that the baby elephant was dangerous. So he said to himself, as he walked across a lot to another street: "A baby elephant, dangerous? That's silly. I'm going to look for that Tiny, and when I find him I'm going to bang him over the noodle with my stick." He could not know that Tiny, on the other side of the solid board fence, heard what he was saying. And Tiny was very angry, too. He was tired of being whacked with the policeman's stick, and made the butt of jokes by him and Nicky. He meant to do some harm to Flannelfeet, and here was a chance. Right beside him was a manhole leading down to a big, deep sewer, where a man certainly would get very wet and dirty, might be washed out into the big river, and might even drown. "I'll drop that fresh policeman in here," Tiny said to himself. And he lifted the heavy iron cover off the manhole, and stepped away so that Flannelfeet might fall in. The policeman came out from behind the fence, still talking to himself about how brave he was, and what he would do to that baby elephant. "Yes, sir, I'll show the world that he was saying. 'I'll show the world that Flannelfeet is afraid of—'" He had been looking back over his shoulder, but just in the nick of time he turned his head and saw the manhole yawning very, very suddenly, and feet. He stopped very, very suddenly, and looked down. "Great guns!" he exclaimed. "There's a manhole open, and one more step and I'd have fallen right into it!" Tiny was very much disappointed, for he was so angry that he had meant the policeman to fall in. Perhaps, later, he might have been sorry, but just then he was wishing Flannelfeet had stepped into the hole. The policeman, looking around and wondering how the manhole happened to be uncovered, saw Tiny standing there waiting for him to fall in. The elephant was so sorry Flannelfeet had escaped that he was actually shedding tears. All at once the policeman realized that Tiny had laid the trap for him, and that baby elephant as he was, Tiny was very dangerous. So he started quickly across the street to get away, saying to himself: "M'gosh, Nicky was right. He is dangerous." And Tiny, very, very cross, just stood and stared after him.

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FARMERS' CLASSIFIED—Farmers' advertising of livestock, poultry, seed grain, machinery, etc., 9 cents per word per week where ad. is ordered for one or two consecutive weeks—7 cents per word per week if ordered for three or four consecutive weeks—5 cents per word per week if ordered for five or six consecutive weeks. Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word, as for example: "T. P. White has 2,100 acres for sale" contains eight words. Be sure and sign your name and address. Do not have any answers come to The Guide. The name and address must be counted as part of the advertisement and paid for at the same rate. All advertisements must be classified under the heading which applies most closely to the article advertised. All orders for Classified Advertising must be accompanied by cash. Advertisements for this page must reach us seven days in advance of publication day, which is every Wednesday. Orders for cancellation must also reach us seven days in advance.

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PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, large, vigorous birds, Yellowlegs-Hoffman strain, \$5.00 each. Eggs in season. Walter Beachell, Rosser, Man. 7-6

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, beautiful large birds, \$5.00. Mrs. Ernest Vivian, Wishart, Sask. 7-6

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; young hens, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.50 setting. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 9-5

GOOD BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. H. B. Lawrence, Marquis, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, laying strain, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Hudson Jones, Morningstar, Alta. 10-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 each. F. Sellars, Carlyle, Sask. 9-2

PURE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Donald Fish, Ogema, Sask. 9-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.00 EACH. Andrew Black, Margaret, Man. 8-3

(Continued on next page)

POULTRY

Minorcas

PURE SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, from cup-winning strain. \$2.50 each. \$4.00 pair; combs slightly frosted. R. Lloyd, Rocanville, Sask. 8-4

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, \$2.25; two, \$4.00. H. Robson, Melfort, Sask. 7-4

MINORCAS—SINGLE COMB BLACK MINORCA cockerels, large type and good carriage. Price \$4.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 10-2

Plymouth Rocks

PEDIGREED LAY-MORE BARRED PLYMOUTH Rocks for sale—Cockerels and pullets, sired by that wonderful \$75 pedigree cock, Donnybrook the First, M88; his dam, F44, a grand 250-egg pedigree hen. The cockerels and pullets are all raised from pedigree, trap-nested hens, with records around 200 eggs in 52 weeks. These birds have been trap-nested for several generations, and they lay winter and summer. Cockerels, \$5.00, \$7.00, and \$10; pullets, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00. A pedigree furnished with each bird. Hens, one to four years old, with R.O.P. records, \$3.00, \$4.00 and \$5.00 each. Marellous Bollinger, Gleichen, Alta. 7-6

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from heavy-laying strain, good barring, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.00. Hatching eggs, dark and light mating, \$2.00 for 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. Thomas Seale, Asinibolne, Poultry Farm, Marquette, Man. 9-5

BARRED ROCKS, PURE-BRED, WON OVER 100 prizes, cups, medals, ribbons, Toronto, Detroit, Regina, Lady G, this strain laid 237 eggs in ten months; 61 eggs, 61 days. Cockerels, \$5.00; two, \$9.00; pullets, \$3.00. Maple Leaf Poultry Yards, Regina. 10-2

BARRED ROCKS, BRED-TO-LAY, FIVE generations with records from 251 to 277 eggs. Pedigree with every bird. Cockerels, \$3.50, \$5.00. Exhibition cockerels (dark), \$5.00, \$7.50. Complete satisfaction guaranteed. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 10-5

GOVERNMENT SELECTED BARRED ROCK cockerels, from bred-to-lay heavy winter producers, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Ernest Huffman, Glavin, Sask. 6-5

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, large healthy birds, nicely barred, good winter layers, \$3.00 each, two for \$5.00. Hastings Baker, Box 78, Nutana, Sask. 6-5

SELLING—BARRED ROCKS, GUILD'S PURE laying strain, cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM GOOD winter layers, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. Jas. Huston, Carman, Man. 8-3

SELLING—BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, from good stock, well marked, \$2.00 each. J. McNish, Watrous, Sask. 7-4

PURE BRED-TO-LAY, WEIGH AND PAY BARRED Rock cockerels, \$2.50. Mrs. W. Oltmann, Canstor, Alta. 7-5

PURE-BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.50; Guild's Barred Rocks, \$3.00. B. Cummings, Semans, Sask. 9-3

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, NICELY marked, good laying strain, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Nobleford, Alta. 9-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM SE- lected stock, \$3.00; two for \$5.00. W. N. Leckie, Meyronne, Sask. 9-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM AP- proved bred-to-lay flock, well marked, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. Geo. Duok, Watrous, Sask. 9-5

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, UNIVERSITY'S heaviest-laying strains, \$2.50; three, \$6.50. C. Genge, Glidden, Sask. 9-3

BRED-TO-LAY BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, nicely barred, true to type, strong, vigorous, \$2.50 and \$3.50. Jas. McMorine, Asinibolne, Sask. 9-3

UNIVERSITY STRAIN BARRED ROCK COCK- erels, well barred, winter laying stock, \$2.50 each. G. A. Paley, Meadows, Man. 10-3

SELLING—ONE COCKEREL AND 14 PUL- lets, Park's strain Barred Rocks, pedigree. H. I. Funk, Winkler, Man. 10-3

PURE-BRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred-to-lay strain, \$1.50. Watson Crossley, Grandview, Man. 10-3

WHITE ROCKS, SPLENDID, LARGE, PURE- bred cockerels, \$3.00; pullets, \$1.50. Mrs. Tutt, Rouleau, Sask. 10-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH, from prize winners. Geo. Sutherland, Westward Ho, Alta. 10-2

Rhode Islands

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS, BRED for beauty and utility. Won eight prizes Saskatoon Show, 1925. Including first, second and third in laying class. Choice pullets, \$2.50 to \$5.00 each; cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00. Mrs. Wm. Hanson, Tessler, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED R.C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, No. 1 birds, \$2.50; hens and pullets, six for \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. E. Sweigard, Eyebrow, Sask. 9-3

PURE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, TWO, \$5.00. Satisfaction guaranteed reasonable parties. Gus Pearson, Macoun, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE RED COCK- erels, \$2.00; three for \$5.00. Ward La Bar, Craik, Sask. 8-5

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, from heavy-laying strain, \$3.00 each. J. M. Coates, Delisle, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, good color, from splendid winter layers, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Ben Newton, Hollanquist, Sask. 9-3

LAYING STRAIN RHODE ISLAND RED PUL- lets, both Rose and Single Comb, at \$2.00 each. 30 left. A. K. Stratton, Teulon, Man. 9-3

ROSE AND SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, good laying strain, \$2.00 each. Collins Ferguson, Durban, Man. 9-2

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCKER- els and cocks, \$3.00 each; two, \$5.00. Good laying strain. Albert Crawshaw, Macoun, Sask. 9-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, from bred-to-lay, \$3.00 each. D. Young, Succow, Sask. 9-4

SELLING—ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, \$2.50 each, laying strain. Henry Denzin, Tre-garva, Sask. 9-3

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. Th. Ingimason, Merid, Sask. 9-2

ROSE COMBED RED COCKERELS, FREE from disqualifications and diseases, \$3.00; two, \$5.00. E. Blish, Bechar, Sask. 9-2

PURE ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED cockerels, \$2.00; \$3.00, \$5.00; bred-to-lay strain. Mrs. E. M. Wurtz, Duff, Sask. 9-2

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, UNIVERSITY strain, two \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50; hatching eggs, \$1.00. Mrs. J. Thompson, Admiral, Sask. 10-2

Anconas

PURE BRED S. C. ANCONA COCKERELS, \$3.00. T. Mahoney, Whitewood, Sask. 10-2

POULTRY

Wyandottes

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, from government selected stock, sires from John Martin's best Dorcas pens. Hens in these pens have records of 202 to 267. Cockerels in these pens were New York State Fair prize winners. Prices ranging from \$3.00 to \$10. Satisfaction or money refunded. George Lawrence, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 9-3

CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE PULLETS, from stock and eggs from Martin's best Dorcas matings; dams records, 202 to 267. Sires New York State Fair winners. Prices, \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each. Satisfaction or money refunded. J. A. Larson, Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. 9-5

FOR SALE—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE Egg-Laying Contest champions, \$2.00 each or 25 for \$45.1; cockerels, \$3.00 each. Smyth, Bullyea, Sask. 10-6

PULLETS, MARTIN STRAIN, IMPROVED BY years careful trap-nesting, \$2.00 each; hatching eggs, \$2.00 setting. Newcombe's Poultry Farm, Onaway, Alta. 10-6

SELLING—PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$3.00 each; two for \$5.50; out of bred-to-lay stock. J. Thompson, Box 53, Penzance, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—SILVER-LACED WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00 each. Hatching eggs in season, \$2.00 per 15. Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Elm Creek, Man. 9-2

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, from good winter layers. Government in-spected flock, \$2.50 each. James Alexander, Goodwater, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, laying strain, \$2.00. Arthur Beddome, Minnedosa, Man. 9-3

SELLING—PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00; two, \$5.00; large Toulouse geese and gander. W. McJanet, Foxwarren, Man. 9-2

HEAVY-LAYING STRAIN WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, \$2.00 each. Ernest Ayers, Fairlight, Sask. 9-3

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, Martin's best Dorcas matings, \$5.00. Walter Cummings, Semans, Sask. 9-2

ROSE COMB WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, Indian Head Experimental Farm strain, \$2.50 each. M. A. Reynolds, Macoun, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE Wyandotte cockerels, \$2.00. Thos. Cavers, Pilot Mound, Man. 8-3

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal-Dorcas, splendid laying strain. Price, \$3.00 each. H. Willis, Sidney, Man. 8-3

PURE-BRED R. C. WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, from good laying strain, good birds, \$2.00 each. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—WHITE WYANDOTTES, MARTIN'S best, cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$3.00; eggs, \$2.00. Henry Barton, Davidson, Sask. 6-10

PURE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, \$1.75. Joe H. Nelson, Broderick, Sask. 5-6

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, FROM high egg-laying strain, \$5.00 each. Frank Aylward, Rosetown, Sask. 10-2

PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE WYAN- dotte cockerels, heavy-laying strain, \$2.00. John Clark, RR. 1, Brandon, Man. 9-5

BRED-TO-LAY WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00. Alex. M. Burns, Drake, Sask. 9-5

PURE-BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK- erels, \$2.00. Mrs. R. Williams, Richlea, Sask. 8-3

Poultry Supplies

1,000-CHICK 1924 SOL-HOT HOOPER, \$15; 500- chick Queen Hoover, \$16; both \$28. Jos. Rokos, Strome, Alberta. 8-3

GALLOWAY HOT WATER INCUBATOR, 120- egg capacity, \$15, good condition. Henry Glefer, Driver, Sask. 9-2

BABY CHICKS—MILLIONS DIE EACH YEAR from improper food. Pratt's Poultry Chick Food would save them. All dealers. 9-4

INCUBATOR THERMOMETERS, 75 CENTS each, postpaid. Community Store, 484 St. Mary's Road, St. Vital, Man. 10-4

Farm Lands—Sale or Rent

FARMING IN BRITISH COLUMBIA ON THE lands adjacent to the Pacific Great Eastern Railway offers exceptional opportunity to prospective settlers. These areas are peculiarly adapted for mixed and dairy farming. Climatic conditions are ideal. Crop failures are unknown. Only a small portion of British Columbia is suitable for farming purposes, so a steady market is at all times assured. Schools in these districts are established by the Department of Education where there is a minimum of ten children of school age. Transportation on the line is given at half rates to intending settlers. Prices range from \$3.00 to \$10 per acre with 16 years to pay. Full information on application to R. O. Wark, Pacific Great Eastern Railway, Vancouver, British Columbia, Canada.

FARM LANDS—35 YEARS TO PAY WITH free use of the land for one year and privilege of paying in full at any time. Farms on the fertile prairies or park lands of Western Canada can be purchased on the amortization plan. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash; no further payment until the end of the second year; balance payable in 34 years, with interest at 6 per cent. No payment of principal and interest together exceeds 7 per cent. of the total cost of the farm. Write for full information to Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources, 922 1st St. East, Calgary.

KAMLOOPS, BRITISH COLUMBIA—FRUIT market gardening, near city, served by two main line railways. 3,000 acres of the most fertile irrigated land for sale in ten to 20-acre plots. Pleasant occupation, ideal climate. Write for particulars, Elsey and Stapley, Confederation Life Building, Winnipeg.

FOR SALE—161 ACRES GOOD LAND IN Minnesota; large house; school half mile. Incumbrance nine hundred. Give me nine hundred more cash, or can take good auto as part. Address, E. Webster, Sheho, Sask.

HIGHLY IMPROVED FARMS FOR SALE, Regina district, Sask. Wanted—Listings of fully equipped farms from every good farming district in Saskatchewan. Thompson Land Co. Ltd., 201 McCallum-Hill Bldg., Regina. 6-6

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C. 17-4

RANCH, TWO SECTIONS, QUARTER DEEDED, partly improved, 120 summerfall-w, 30 stubble, lake, 20 head cattle, school and town close, \$2,000 cash. George White, Atlee, Alta.

160-ACRE DAIRY FARM, WITH SMALL HOUSE, barn for 18 head; good well and spring, and 20 acres brush; near town. \$4.00 per acre cash for clear deed. Write Waleh Land Co., Winnipeg, Canada. 9-2

IMPROVED AND UNIMPROVED FARMS FOR sale in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta. Easy terms. Write for printed list. The Union Trust Company, Winnipeg.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR CASH, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 15, Lincoln, Neb. 4-1

TWO QUARTER-SECTIONS, NEAR MAPLE Creek, the charming corn district of the West. Box 425, Maple Creek, Sask. 9-2

CROPS NEVER FAIL IN MINNESOTA—GET man and literature from State Immigration Dept., 775 State Capitol, St. Paul, Minn.

FREE LAND BOOK—"10,000 NATIONAL FARM Bargains." Write today, describing farm wanted. Farm Service Bureau, St. Louis, Mo. 10-4

Farm Lands Wanted

GOOD FARM WANTED BY EXPERIENCED farmer to rent with option of buying. Will buy equipment, or rent furnished if desired. Apply Box 121, Loughheed, Alta.

LIKE TO HEAR OF GOOD CANADIAN FARM for sale, cash price, reasonable. R. McNown, 375 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb. 6-5

WANTED—TO HEAR FROM OWNER OF FARM for sale—O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis. 7-5

CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE—BUILDING AND LOT SUITABLE for store, size 20-feet by 30-feet basement, warehouse, 14-feet by 20-feet. Concrete floor. Apply Box 108, Basewood, Man. 9-2

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and inoculated, 12c. pound; fax, \$3.00 bushel, bagged. Both grown on clean land. Can ship on either line. Melvin Graham, Foxwarren, Man. 7-5

The Cheerful Plowman

By J. Edw. Tuft



A Twenty-Year Narrative of an Old Neighbor

Beside the blazing kitchen stove, aglow with crimson lids, Sam Hadley and "the Mrs." sat and talked about their kids. Sam, he was crowding thirty-eight, but looked a trifle more, while Mrs. Sam was rather grey, though only thirty-four. "This farming's mighty uphill work, and don't you reckon, maw, that Willie, with his gift of speech would make a hit at law?" "Indeed, he would," said Mrs. Sam, "and as I've said before, our Tommy's smooth at figuring and ought to run a store!" "And Dick," said Sam, "can size up men; he's firm but not a crank; he's got a careful, level head, and ought to run a bank!" "Our Susie has a better voice than most kids of her age. It seems to me," said Mrs. Sam, "she'd star upon the stage!" Sam Hadley raised his corn-cob pipe and Mrs. Sam her spoon. They vowed they'd work their knuckles bare to send their kids to school!

Beside the blazing kitchen stove, aglow with crimson lids, Sam Hadley and "the Mrs." sat and talked about the kids. Sam, he was crowding fifty-eight and getting older fast while Mrs. Sam was grayer, too, than when we saw her last. "Our Willie's written home for cash, and don't you reckon, maw, that we could spare a little more while things are slow at law?" "Indeed, we can," said Mrs. Sam, "and Tommy's written, too. The goods aren't moving in the store, so we must help him through!" "I have a letter here from Dick. His bank has gone ker-smash, and, maw, to square his own account he needs a thousand cash!" "And, Sam, our Susie and her man have had an awful fuss, and Susie and her little ones are going to live with us! Oh, won't it seem like Heaven, Sam, to hear that voice and tone? We'll educate her little ones as we have done our own!" Sam Hadley raised his corn-cob pipe, and Mrs. Sam her spoon. They vowed they'd send their kids the cash, and Susie's kids to school!

SEEDS

Various

Seager Wheeler's Descriptive Seed Grain Catalogue is Now Available

All my seed listed is of highest quality in purity, soundness, high-yielding characteristics; bred up by systematic hand selection. Take as the best obtainable. Apply to SEAGER WHEELER, ROSTERN, Sask.

GROWER TO SOWER

Selected and Heavily Cleaned

Registered MARQUIS Wheat
Registered BANNER Oats
Registered MANCHEN Barley
Registered CROWN Flax
Scarified SWEET CLOVER
SASKATCHEWAN REGISTERED SEED GROWERS' ASSOCIATION LTD. REGINA, SASK.

RELEASING MY SPLENDID CREATIONS— wheats, either, \$6.00 bushel, small lots; several interesting tests our college; free information. Prolific oats, exceeded Banner three tests 35%. \$2.25 bushel. Bags 25c. Registered Marquis, Banner, Victory oats, etc. Write me. J. W. Broatch, Box 786, Moose Jaw, Sask.

INTERNATIONAL PRIZE WINNING STRAINS. 100 per cent. pure. Registered Marquis wheat, two bushels, sealed, \$3.70. Registered Victory oats, Biglands strain, three bushels, sealed, \$4.50. Bags free. George Avery, Kelso, Sask. 10-3

Wheat

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation; registered Banner oats, third generation, and selected Victory oats and flax. All of our seeds are Government tested and graded. We can fill orders promptly in either bulk, car lots or any quantity put up in bags. Write or wire for our prices and samples. Kjellander Seed Co. Ltd. Wilcox, Sask. 3-10

REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT, 24 YEARS selection, rust resistant, yields more wheat and longer straw than Marquis. First generation \$3.00; second, \$2.50; fourth, \$2.40. Walter Rowe, Neepawa, Man. 5-4

RUST-RESISTANT KOTA WHEAT, 970 bushels, weighs 64 pounds, uncleaned seed test 96%, took two prizes, uncleaned, acclimated, absolutely pure. Selling in car lot at \$2.25. Wm. J. Slegriat, Instow, Sask. 6-3

IMPROVED FOR 15 YEARS BY CAREFUL hand selection, our Marquis is not only pure, but remarkably heavy yielding; germination 98%. First generation, \$5.50 per bag; second generation, \$4.20. Chas. N. Lintott, Raymond, Sask. 5-4

REGISTERED LANG STRAIN MARQUIS wheat, second generation, field inspected, 99.99% pure, grade one, sacked, cleaned and sealed, \$3.25 per two-bushel bag. W. F. Vergow, Vanguard, Sask. 10-2

SELLING—1,000 BUSHELS DURUM KUBANKA seed wheat, \$2.25 bushel; sample 10c. Also 400 bushels Premost flax. O. Philipp, Headingly, Man. 10-2

ONE CAR KITCHENER SEED WHEAT, THIRD generation, stands drought and heavier yielder than Marquis, cleaned, \$2.00 bushel by car. L. Jackson, Munson, Alta. 10-2

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, GROWN FROM registered seed, absolutely clean, \$2.50, sacked. Timothy seed, government tested, \$1.00 per 100 pounds, sacked. N. Barker, Holland, Man. 10-5

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, grown and inspected by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, bags or car load. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 6-3

KOTA WHEAT, No. 1, CLEANED, FROM SEED selected by Premier Bracken and grown on his farm, \$2.50 bushel. Bags 30c. Nicol Bros., Stintluta, Sask. 7-5

SELLING—THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS wheat, registered, second prize, Toronto, \$2.50 bushel, bags included. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 10-2

THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS, BREAKING crop, field inspection 99.99% pure, government germination 96%. Bushel, \$2.30, sacks included. Horn, Kesterton, Sask. 9-3

WANTED—CAR LOAD DURUM WHEAT, SEND sample, test and price to Geo. Hartry, Secretary, U.F.M., Starbuck, Man. 10-2

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, certificate No. 54-2892. Edward Wilson, Box 26, Tantallon, Sask. 10-2

FOR SALE—75 BUSHELS KOTA WHEAT, \$1.90, cleaned, bags extra. John McLaren, Box 535, Neepawa, Man. 10-2

PURE KOTA WHEAT, FREE FROM WEEDS or oats, \$2.00 bushel, sacks extra. H. C. Watson, Rocanville, Sask. 10-2

GOVERNMENT TESTED REGISTERED Marquis wheat, third generation, \$2.10, sacked. D. S. Mitchell, Birsay, Sask. 8-5

SELLING—MY LINE SELECTED RED BOBS wheat, second to none, pure and clean, \$3.25 bushel. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 5-3

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.50 PER BUSHEL, COTTON bags, 50 cents each. D. McMillivray, Mardonville, Man. 8-3

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.25 BUSHEL, SACKS 25c, extra; cash with order. W. H. Weddige, Brierton, Sask. 5-3

SELLING—400 BUSHELS SECOND GENERA- tion Marquis, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. H. Wieler, Rosthern, Sask. 6-3

KOTA WHEAT, OUTYIELDED MARQUIS LAST season. Cleaned and bagged for \$2.85 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask. 7-4

KOTA WHEAT, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE strain, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks extra. V. E. Grant, Cuba, N. Dak. 9-3

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, sacks and sample free. T. C. Smooty, Wauchope, Sask. 6-3

FOR SALE—125 BUSHELS OF MARQUIS wheat at \$2.00 bushel; government test 97%; sacks extra. David McPhoe, Vermilion, Alta. 9-3

KOTA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$2.25; \$2.10 LOTS 25 bushels or over; bags extra. B. McElzoon, Cypress River, Man. 9-2

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT AT \$2.00 PER BUS- Sacks 50c. P. Vince, Torquay, Sask. 7-4

Oats

CARTON ABUNDANCE OATS, REGENERATED over 160 bushels per acre. Test 46 pounds bushel. Cleaned by Carter disc. Any quantity. Write for 11th International. We furnished the seed for Grand Championship Crop, Calgary Seed Fair, 1925. Bullhurst Seed Farms, Shepard, Alta. 7-5

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, SECOND generation, University strain, in sealed sacks. Test, 97 per cent., \$1.

SEEDS

FOR SALE—FEW THOUSAND BUSHELS OF Victory oats, grown in 1923. These are some of the cleanest in Saskatchewan. Grown from the best seed. High priced seed oats. If interested, write me. Moses Culbertson, Kelfield, Sask. 7-4

VICTORY OATS, 1923 CROP, FREE OF WILD oats, very heavy, high germination test, cleaned and bagged, \$1.10 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask. 7-4

SELLING—SEED OATS, BANNER, VICTORY and Abundance, best in the West. Double cleaned and abundance, grade germination certificate, with government grade germination certificate, 70% bushel Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 8-6

EXTRA GOOD CAR LOAD VICTORY OATS, 1923 crop, No. 1 seed, sample certificate No. 64-914, 95 per cent, cleaned, 85c. per bushel f.o.b. Oshon, N. A. Weir, Oshon, Alta. 9-3

ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, RECLEANED, grown on new land. Government test figures and price on application. Also seed potatoes. Wm. Harvey, Pipestone, Man. 9-2

1,000 BUSHELS GOLDEN RAIN SEED OATS, 96% germination, 42 pounds to bushel, machine run, samples on request, 80 cents bushel, f.o.b. Yellow Grass, Sask. John Ford. 9-3

FOR SALE—GOOD QUALITY SEED OATS, white Russian side oats, Liberty hulls and 80% day oats, one dollar bushel, bags included. Holstein, Caron, Sask. 9-2

CAR SENSATION OATS, FREE FROM noxious weeds, germination test 96%, very heavy yield, earlier than Banner, 80c. bushel. A. L. Dorset, Carstairs, Alta. 10-5

FOR SALE—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, fourth generation, 40 pounds bushel, government test 96%, 80 cents bushel. L. Symonds, Marshall, Sask. 10-3

TWO CARS VICTORY SEED OATS, GOVERN- ment test 99%, weight 46 pounds, free wild oats and noxious weeds, 75c. bushel, f.o.b. Glidden, Sask. A. V. Jackson. 10-3

SELLING—LEADER SEED OATS, CAR LOTS, cleaned, 80c. per bushel. Tuck & Sons, Lavoie, Alta. 10-3

SELLING—CAR CLEANED VICTORY OATS, McFayden's stock, 85c., f.o.b. Clive. F. Fretwell, Clive, Alta. 10-2

BANNER OATS THIRD GENERATION, cleaned, government test 99%, free noxious weeds, price 85c., f.o.b. Perdue, Sask. M. A. Hatch. 10-5

SELLING—BANNER OATS, \$1.10 BUSHEL, sacked; shipped on approval; small quantity. W. Cummins, Strathclair, Man. 10-2

VICTORY SEED OATS, GERMINATION 96, Car lots, 75c. f.o.b. Rosetown. Samples sent. W. Gibbings, Rosetown, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—CARLOAD SEED OATS, 1923 CROP, free all noxious weeds. Sample on request. Guy Velch, Ruthilda, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, cleaned. Sample free. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 9-3

ONE CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS, FREE from any noxious weeds. Jno. Hume, Souris, Man. 9-2

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, CLEANED and sacked, 85 cents bushel, f.o.b. Primate. Percy G. Proctor. 9-4

SEAGER WHEELER STRAIN VICTORY OATS, cleaned, \$1.00 per bushel. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask. 4-8

CAR CHOICE VICTORY 1923 OATS, SAMPLE and price on application. F. Shaw, Onward, Sask. 9-2

LIBERTY HULLS OATS, EXTRA GOOD, cleaned, \$1.50 100 pounds. John Stevens, Wawanesa, Man. 9-3

CAR BANNER SEED OATS—PRICES PER car lot on request. O. Matheson, Vera, Sask. 8-3

OATS FOR SALE, 75c. BUSHEL, F.O.B. ENGEL- feld. A. Stadelman, Engelfeld, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—BANNER REGISTERED SEED oats. Apply James Milne, Newdale, Man. 9-3

Barley

CAR LOAD EARLY CHEVALIER (TWO-ROW) seed barley, germination 95, sample on request, \$1.10 f.o.b. Cordova. Thos. Wood, Cordova, Man. 9-2

SELLING—WHITE HULLS BARLEY, \$2.25 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Wm. Jackson, Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

SELLING—SIX-ROWED SEED BARLEY, \$1.00 bushel. F. Brammell, Kisbey, Sask. 10-3

Flax

SELLING—FLAX, GOVERNMENT TEST 89 per cent, germination. Sold on sample 10 cents, \$1.00, bags extra. Practically no mustard. W. F. Somers, Carman, Man. 10-5

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FLAX, NO NOXIOUS weeds, grown on breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Joe Wood, Eber, Man. 9-6

SELLING—CROWN FLAX, GRADE No. 1, germination. Price, cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep. Latrace, Tessier, Sask. 7-4

FLAX, WILT RESISTANT, GOVERNMENT tested, \$3.50 bushel. Bags included. Percy Armstrong, Fannyville, Man. 10-5

PREMOST FLAX, GROWN ON NEW BREAK- ing, cleaned, \$3.00 bushel, sacks extra. R. T. McKeith, Hazenmore, Sask. 10-3

PREMOST FLAX, RECLEANED, \$3.00 BUSHEL, sacked. F. Fahrner, Mayfield, Man. 10-3

SELECTED FLAX, RECLEANED, BAGGED, \$3.25 bushel. W. Milton, Gray, Sask. 10-3

Corn

SELLING—GEHU SEED CORN, 100 BUSHELS, government tested, \$5.75 bushel. Gordon McLaren, Prairie, Man. 9-2

KILN DRIED SEED CORN, 14 KINDS, P. O. Peterson, Chaffee, North Dakota. 10-5

Peas

SELLING—GOLDEN VINE FIELD PEAS, \$3.00 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. A. E. Hancock, Yale, Sask. 10-3

CANADIAN FIELD SEED PEAS, \$7.00 TWO label bag. R. Harwood, Hotel Alexandra, Moose Jaw, Sask. 10-5

SELLING—CANADIAN FIELD PEAS, \$3.00 bushel, bagged. W. H. Irvin, Box 56, Heward, Sask. 9-3

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REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED. Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well in any district that can grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on Alberta grown, government inspected, hardy Grimm seed that can only be secured from the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta. 3-13

SELLING—12,000 POUNDS WHITE BLOSSOM sweet clover (mammoth thistle), scarified, cleaned and sacked, 11 cents; also 3,000 pounds Brome, cleaned, 9 cents; sacks included. Joseph Lawford, 10-2

FOR SALE—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover seed, scarified and cleaned, 12 cents pound, f.o.b. Primate, Sask.; sacks free. Percy G. Proctor. 10-3

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, 15c. pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks free; also rye grass, Brome and rye mixed. Guernsey Seed Co., Guernsey, Sask. 6-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, cleaned, 10 cents pound. Cotton Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 9-4

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free, f.o.b. Wawanesa. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 8-5

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, scarified, sacked, 15c. pound; White Blossom, 12c. pound. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, \$10 per 100 pounds, sacked; 10% reduction on 50-bushel lots. S. Brongersma, Cupar, Sask. 10-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, cleaned, 12 cents pound. Jack Madge, Viriden, Man. 10-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, CLEAN seed, germination guaranteed, 10 cents per pound. Chas. Williamson, Vanguard, Sask. 10-3

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE 1, 12c. pound, cleaned and sacked. Limited quantity. Munro Bros., Innisfail, Alta. 9-5

BROME GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY, RE- cleaned seed, 10c. pound, sacked. E. Wigton, Mowbank, Sask. 9-4

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and cleaned, \$12 per 100 pounds, bagged. L. C. Elliott, Shellmouth, Man. 9-2

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, CLEANED and scarified, \$11 per 100, bagged. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 9-3

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 8c. PER POUND; Brome seed, 10c. per pound; bagged. Wm. Hanson, Tessier, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—20,000 POUNDS ARCTIC SWEET clover seed, scarified and re-cleaned. Fred S. Coffey, Daboboro, Sask. 9-2

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, 10c. pound, scarified, sacked, ready to sow, high germination. C. M. Adams, Major, Sask. 9-4

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST, grade one, cleaned and sacked, 10c. pound. W. J. Owen, Graysville, Man. 9-5

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FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, \$12 PER 100, government test 97% germination. R. A. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 8-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, sacked, 140-pound lots, 10c. pound. John Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 8-4

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF- ed, 11 dollars per 100 pounds. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 6-5

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and cleaned, \$12 per 100 pounds. John Blakely, Sintaluta, Sask. 6-2

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WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$10.50 100, bagged, scarified and cleaned. C. Pearson, Holland, Man. 6-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, 10c. pound. Irwin McLeod, Norgate, Man. 10-3

FOR SALE—BROME GRASS SEED, GOVERN- ment inspected, ten cents pound, cash with order, bags included. H. M. Shaw, Gainsboro, Sask. 10-3

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YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned and sacked, 15c. pound. Henry Porier, Ogilvie, Man. 10-2

BROME SEED, CLEAN, GOVERNMENT tested, free noxious weeds, 10c. pound, sacks included. A. L. Dorset, Carstairs, Alta. 10-5

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SWEET CLOVER SEED—PRICE ON REQUEST. O. Matheson, Vera, Sask. 8-3

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SELLING—UNITED GRAIN GROWERS' shares, worth \$225 for \$200. C. Crofford, Delisle, Sask. 10-3

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KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKELSON'S Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anton Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

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WESTERN TAXIDERMIST, 229 MAIN STREET, Winnipeg. Lowest prices in the West. 9-5

E. W. DARBEY, TAXIDERMIST, 334 Main Street, Winnipeg. 461f

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quessel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c. per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

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ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET, GUARANTEED RE-built typewriters, with prices, mailed free upon request. Cleaning and repairing done promptly. Also agents for New Royal, Corona Portable and Hammond typewriters. The Hammond Typewriter Agency, 247 Notre Dame Avenue, Winnipeg. 7-5

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WANTED TO HEAR FROM FARMERS NEEDING wells. Have double cable boring machine and years of experience. A. Sanborn, Chaplin, Sask. 10-2

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MANITOBA CO-OPERATIVE DAIRIES LTD.

846 SHERBROOK STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY ALSO EGGS WANTED

We guarantee these prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, until next issue:

Dressed Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., No. 1.....22c
Dressed Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.18-19c
Live Hens, fat, 6-8 lbs. and over22c
Live Hens, 5-6 lbs., 16-18c; 4-5 lbs., 14-16c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.13-15c Ducks20c

Prompt returns. Crates on request. RELIABLE PRODUCE CO. 317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

Live Hens

Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat22c
Hens, over 5 lbs.18c
Hens, 4-5 lbs. in good condition16c
Hens, under 4 lbs. in good condition13c
Young Roosters, in good condition14-17c
Ducks, in good condition20c
Turkeys, over 10 lbs.18c
Turkeys, 8-10 lbs.16c
Turkeys, under 8 lbs.15c
Turkeys, Old Toms12c
Old Roosters9c Geese12c

All prices are live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until April 1, inclusive. Write for crates if required.

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO. 91 LUSTED STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry and Eggs Wanted

A trial will convince you that we pay the highest market prices.
Old Hens, extra fat, over 6 lbs., 22-23c; 5-6 lbs., extra fat16-18c
No. 1 Chickens and Turkeys17-19c
Ducks18-20c
Chickens, stagsy, 3c per lb. below regular prices. Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates supplied. Prompt returns.

DORFMAN PRODUCE CO. 283 MANITOBA AVENUE, WINNIPEG

LIVE POULTRY AND EGGS WANTED

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed up to March 25, inclusive:
Hens, 6 lbs. and over, fat, 21-22c; 5-6 lbs., 16-17c
Chickens, 4-5 lbs.15c Ducks18-20c
Chickens, stagsy, 3c below above price.
Turkeys, dressed, 11-13 lbs., No. 122-23c
Turkeys dressed 8-11 lbs.19-20c
Write for crates if required. Cash payments.

ROYAL PRODUCE CO. 97 AIKINS STREET, WINNIPEG

The Wheat Variety Situation

Continued from Page 41

information required. The figures given below give only an indication of the future place of this wheat.

Kubanka

Variety	Yield	No of Years Under Test.
Brandon.....	95	4
Indian Head.....	85	3
Rosthern.....	83	7
Lethbridge.....	98	12
Lacombe.....	93	1
Swift Current.....	105	2
Scott.....	121	2

The record of Kubanka at Lethbridge is not bad, but as has been pointed out, the greatest proportionate yield has been in the moister years. Perhaps it is not too early to express the opinion that after a good rust-resistant wheat is found for Eastern Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the durum wheats will probably be confined to the southern part of the Saskatchewan-Alberta boundary district.

The two wheats of our Western origination, Kitchener and Red Bobs, have regional likes and dislikes to as great an extent as any of the others. At Scott, the increase of yield of Kitchener over Marquis has been not only appreciable, but consistent, which is a very good sign. The tests given to these wheats are all recent.

	Kitchener	Red Bobs
Brandon.....	91	92
Indian Head.....	88	93
Rosthern.....	96	81
Lethbridge.....	96	87
Lacombe.....	107	103
Swift Current.....	98	97
Scott.....	107	112

We see by this table that in the three last-named stations these new wheats stand in the best relation to Marquis. In the other districts they have evidently no place.

Most of the stations have given up the testing of Huron, but its comparative yields were really good. It seems a pity that the bread-making quality of this wheat was not a little higher. If Huron had been good in this respect it would probably have been acclaimed as widely as Marquis has been.

Huron

Brandon.....	85
Indian Head.....	100
Rosthern.....	103
Lethbridge.....	106
Lacombe.....	108
Scott.....	102

Finally, we must not neglect to notice the comparative standing between Marquis and Red Fife.

Red Fife

Brandon.....	78
Indian Head.....	71
Rosthern.....	91
Lethbridge.....	102
Lacombe.....	98
Swift Current.....	79
Scott.....	103

Probably there will never be a much more conclusive valuation placed upon wheats, than the present data enables us to attain. New varieties will continually be created, and the undoubted final advent of a considerable number of rust-resisting wheats of various degrees of excellence will require much of our experimenting to be done over again.

C.C.A. Annual Meeting

Continued from Page 4

Geo. F. Edwards; executive, J. A. Maharg, H. Ely, H. Scholesfield, A. J. M. Poole, G. F. Chipman, C. Rice-Jones.

Women's Section—President, Mrs. R. B. Gunn; vice-president, Mrs. I. McNeal; secretary, Miss M. E. Finch.

Live Hens Wanted

We are paying the following prices f.o.b. Winnipeg:

Hens, over 6 lbs., 20c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c; 4-5 lbs.15-16c
Spring Chickens, over 4 lbs., No. 1 condition, 15c
Old Roosters10c
Ducks20c Geese, over 10 lbs.12c
Turkeys, over 9 lbs., No. 1 condition15c

Standard Produce Co.

43 CHARLES STREET, WINNIPEG

LIVE HENS WANTED

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed up to March 25, inclusive:

Hens, fat, over 6 lbs., 22c; 5-6 lbs., 19c; 4-5 lbs., 16c; under 4 lbs. in good condition, 13c
Young Roosters, over 5 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 15c
Young Turkeys, over 12 lbs., 19c; 10-12 lbs., 17c
Old Toms12c Ducks, fat20c

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The Pellet Form—Single Doses

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The question of agricultural credit was discussed, the chief speakers being George Bevington and Prof. C. R. Fay, of Toronto University. Following the discussion a resolution was adopted instructing the research department of the council to continue its investigations into the subject.

Ship Subsidy Discussed

There was also considerable discussion on the question of ocean freight rates and the proposal of the Dominion government to subsidize the Peterson Line. In view of the fact that full information on this question has not yet been given to the public, the council was unable to make a definite pronouncement either for or against the contract, and the resolution adopted was as follows:

"Pending an investigation establishing the extent to which ruling ocean rates are unreasonable, and that they will be effectively reduced by granting Dominion government subsidies, and considering Canada's serious financial position owing to existing obligations and the existing burden of taxation, the Canadian Council of Agriculture, while recognizing the concern manifested by the Dominion government in the matter of ocean rates, goes on record as deprecating so serious an expenditure of public moneys by means of subsidies, which in principle are undesirable and justifiable only in cases of proven national necessity."

On Thursday night the council proceeded in a body to Ottawa, where the resolutions adopted at the meeting together with others passed at the last meeting, were placed before the government. In the absence from the capital of the prime minister, the council was received by Hon. W. R. Motherwell, Hon. J. A. Robb, Hon. E. Lapointe, Hon. J. E. McMurray, Hon. James Murdoch, Hon. Dr. Beland, Hon. Dr. King and Hon. J. E. Sinclair.

The ministers entered freely into discussion with the members of the council, and it was evident that on some points they were in agreement with the delegation. The government, however, appeared very disappointed with the council's resolution on the proposed steamship subsidy, having apparently anticipated that their proposal would meet with support from the agriculturalists.

Following the interview with the government, the council continued its business sessions, giving consideration to the report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission.

The meeting of the council had not concluded when The Guide went to press.

Office of the United Grain Growers Limited, Winnipeg, Man., March 8, 1925.

WHEAT—Markets turned very weak during the latter part of the week after advancing sharply during the earlier sessions. Liquidation of long lines of May wheat here and in Chicago, today, forced prices down nearly 12 cents at the low point. The decline was orderly, without the spectacular features apparent when the general public unloaded a few weeks ago. There was little support in the nature of export buying today. The severe decline was unexpected inasmuch as export sales during the earlier part of the week were of fair proportions, and reports of damage to the U.S. winter wheat crop were prevalent. Cash demand has been just fair, with a few cars changing hands daily. Low grades widened a little, but any business there is passing is in these cheaper classes.

OATS—Oats market has held steady considering the nature of the decline in wheat. U.S. corn has held steady, and this has helped oats, but the demand is very poor and business passing is very small. Probably some oats will be sold to go East should the market decline further but buyers claim American oats are underselling ours at the moment.

BARLEY—Declined in sympathy with all other grains. Fair buying on the decline, but trade comparatively small and market neglected.

FLAX—Buying by crushers has been good, but flax declined just the same. Sentimental effect of the decline in other grain caused liquidation in flax on a small scale.

Mar. 2 to Mar. 7, inclusive.

[illegible]

CASH WHEAT
Mar. 2 to Mar. 7, inclusive

Mar.	2	3	4	5	6	7	Week Ago	Year Ago
1 N...	2021	2051	2001	2004	189	186	2041	100
2 N...	198	201	196	196	188	181	200	97
3 N...	194	197	191	191	180	177	196	92
5 N...	183	186	181	181	169	167	185	87
5 N...	175	178	172	172	161	158	177	81
6	165	168	163	161	150	147	167	75
Feed	142	143	138	136	125	122	144	70

Liverpool market closed March 6 as follows: March 4d lower at 14s 6d., May 4d lower at 14s 2d, per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c lower at \$4.75½. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency, the Liverpool close was: March, \$2.06½; May, \$2.02.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES
 Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.84 to \$2.13; No. 1 northern, \$1.83 to \$1.84; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.81 to \$2.10; No. 2 northern, \$1.79 to \$1.82; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.76 to \$2.07; No. 3 northern, \$1.75 to \$1.79. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.80 to \$2.04; No. 1 hard, \$1.79 to \$1.91. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.80 to \$1.84; No. 1 hard, \$1.78 to \$1.82. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.84 to \$2.01; No. 1, \$1.774 to \$1.834; No. 2 amber, \$1.811 to \$1.994; No. 2, \$1.761 to \$1.831; No. 3 amber, \$1.781 to \$1.961; No. 3, \$1.741 to \$1.811. Corn—No. 3 yellow, \$1.77 to \$1.21; No. 4 yellow, \$1.08 to \$1.13; No. 3 mixed, \$1.11 to \$1.13; No. 4 mixed, \$1.04 to \$1.06. Oats—No. 2 white, 50½c to 51c; No. 3 white, 48½c to 49½c; No. 4 white, 47c to 48c. Barley—Choice to fancy, 90c to 93c; medium to good, 85c to 89c; lower grades, 79c to 84c. Rye—No. 2, \$1.48½ to \$1.51½. Flaxseed—No. 1, \$3.05 to \$3.11.

Cattle, 1,300; killing classes steady to strong, stockers and feeders steady. Bulk prices follow: Beef steers and yearlings, \$7.50 to \$8.75; cows and heifers, \$4.00 to \$7.00; canners and cutters, \$2.75 to \$3.50; bologna bulls, \$4.25 to \$4.50; feeder and stocker steers, \$5.00 to \$6.75. Calves, 1,200; market strong to 25c higher; bulk of sales, \$5.50 to \$11. Hogs, 11,000; market mostly 50c higher; top price, \$13.75. Bulk prices follow: Butcher and bacon hogs, \$13 to \$13.75; packing sows, \$12 to \$12.25; pigs, \$12 to \$12.25. Sheep, 500; market steady; best fed lambs here around \$16.75. Sheep scarce, strong.

BRISKISH CATTLE MARKET
Glasgow reports the sale of 525 Canadian cattle, prime heavies from 11c to 11½c, prime small 11½c to 12c, cows 8½c to 9½c, and bulls from 8c to 9½c. About 250 light stores were shipped north for sale. Scotch cattle sold from 12c to 16c, and Irish from 10½c to 12c for steers. All prices per pound alive. Birkenhead cables the sale of 500 fat Canadian steers from 20½c to 21½c, cows from 15c to 17c, and bulls 14c to 15c, all prices on a sink basis. No Canadian stores. About 700 Irish stores and 2,100 Irish fats made 20c to 22c, in sink. London sold 250 Canadian dressed sides from 18½c to 20c per pound. Market firmer.

The Livestock Department of the United Grain Growers Limited report as follows for the week ending March 6, 1925:

Receipts this week: Cattle, 3,923; hogs, 11,621; sheep, 43. Last week: Cattle, 2,524; hogs, 7,869; sheep, 64.

Both cattle and hog receipts this week show a considerable increase over last week. Cattle prices are holding from steady to a shade weaker in spots. There still continues to be a large percentage of only fairly finished cattle coming forward and it is pity that these are not just a little better finished. Prime butcher and export steers are bringing from \$6.50 to \$7.50, medium to good kinds from \$5.00 to \$6.00. Choice butcher heifers

March 2 to March 7, inclusive

March 2 to March 7, 1906														
Date	OATS					BARLEY				FLAX			RYE	
	2 CW	3 CW	Ex	Fd	1 Fd	2 Fd	3 CW	4 CW	Rej.	Fd	1 NW	2 CW		3 CW
Mar. 2.	60	57	57	55	49	96	90	82	79	272	267	262	161	
3.	60	57	57	55	50	96	90	82	79	272	267	262	163	
4.	59	56	56	54	48	94	88	80	78	266	262	256	156	
5.	59	56	56	54	48	94	88	80	78	264	259	254	157	
6.	57	54	54	52	47	90	84	77	75	256	251	246	148	
7.	54	51	51	49	44	87	81	75	72	256	252	246	142	
Week Ago	60	57	57	55	50	98	92	84	81	274	270	264	165	
Year Ago	39	36	36	34	32	62	57	55	54	200	216	199	67	

what is to be found on the farm of A. Johnson, near Strathmore, Alta.

Mr. Johnson settled in the big C.P.R. irrigation project near Strathmore, in 1911, and at once set about establishing a home. He planted plenty of trees, selecting the proper varieties and by and by there rose up around him a very fine series of plantations enclosing some ten to fifteen acres of ground. He planted his apple trees in 1920, took some fruit off them in 1923, and last year reaped his first real crop of bushels and bushels of fine apples. Just four years planted and the trees were loaded.

The fact of Mr. Johnson's orchard is one thing, but its significance is another. Successful tree growth of any kind on the prairie is a matter of using species that will grow and mature between the last frost in the spring and the first in the fall. This is true also of grain crops, and is a *sine qua non* of success. It is also well known that the higher up we go on a mountain the colder it gets, and the further north we are the shorter distance we have to climb to reach the cold. The prairie around Strathmore looks anything but like a mountain, but it must be remembered that 3,200 feet is a pretty fair distance up in the air as compared with sea level. There are many mountains in the Old Country considered of quite respectable height, not very much higher than Mr. Johnson's orchard. For instance, Snowdon, the highest mountain in Wales is 3,570 feet, only 370 feet higher, and Scafell the highest in England, is 3,161, actually 39 feet lower, and nobody would ever dream to try and grow apples on top, or even near the top of either of these two mountains. And so we have here something, the significance of which may easily escape our attention. Mr. Johnson is actually growing apples on the top of a mountain, or at least at an altitude equal to the tops of many mountains in other parts of the world and close to the same latitude; surely a fine tribute to the quality of the country and the climate, and to the

boldness, faith and ability of the man who grew them. Then we have the obvious corollary; if it is possible to grow an orchard at Strathmore at an altitude of 3,200 feet, it should surely be far easier to do so at lower altitudes on the prairie.

Mr. Johnson's varieties are Blushed Calville, Yellow Transparent, Hibernial, Duchess, Borovinka, all Russian varieties obtained from that rare pioneer in prairie fruit and other things, the late A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, Manitoba.—Archibald Mitchell.

A machine that will remove every kernel of wild or tame Oats from Wheat, Barley and Rye, by just running the grain through once, is the greatest money maker and saver you could place on the farm—and we guarantee the

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To do this—and to prove this statement—we ask you to send us a sample of the worst mixture you have and we'll clean it for you. Without seeing the separator you would swear it was a "hand-picked" selection—and if you can not get as good results in one operation, in your own barn, we will take the machine back. **Don't hesitate, write for literature**—the first step to early and big dividends.

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		Per bus.
Seed Grain	OATS—Well cleaned, Government test Number 5837	
	Price	\$.90
	BARLEY—Specially selected and well cleaned and plump. Government test Number 6135. Price.....	1.25
	FLAX—Cleaned by our own special machinery, common flax seed, Government test Number 6134. Price.....	3.75
	WHEAT—Marquis type, grown in Saskatchewan, One Northern, cleaned to Government seed test Number 6136. Price	2.25
	SWEET CLOVER—Well cleaned, grades high. Price per cwt.	14.00
	KOTA WHEAT—Second generation Kota Wheat. Price	2.50

The above prices include sacks, basis our elevator St. Boniface. Write for special prices by car load delivered.

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**whole or cracked
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	Per bus.
OATS—Well cleaned, Government test Number 5837	
Price	\$.96
BARLEY—Specially selected and well cleaned and	
plump, Government test Number 6135, Price.....	1.25
FLAX—Cleaned by our own special machinery, common	
flax seed, Government test Number 6134, Price....	3.75
WHEAT—Marquis type, grown in Saskatchewan, One	
Northern, cleaned to Government seed test Number	
6136, Price	2.25
SWEET CLOVER—Well cleaned, grades high. Price	
per cwt.	14.00
KOTA WHEAT—Second generation Kota Wheat, Price	2.50
The above prices include sacks, basis our elevator St. Boni-	
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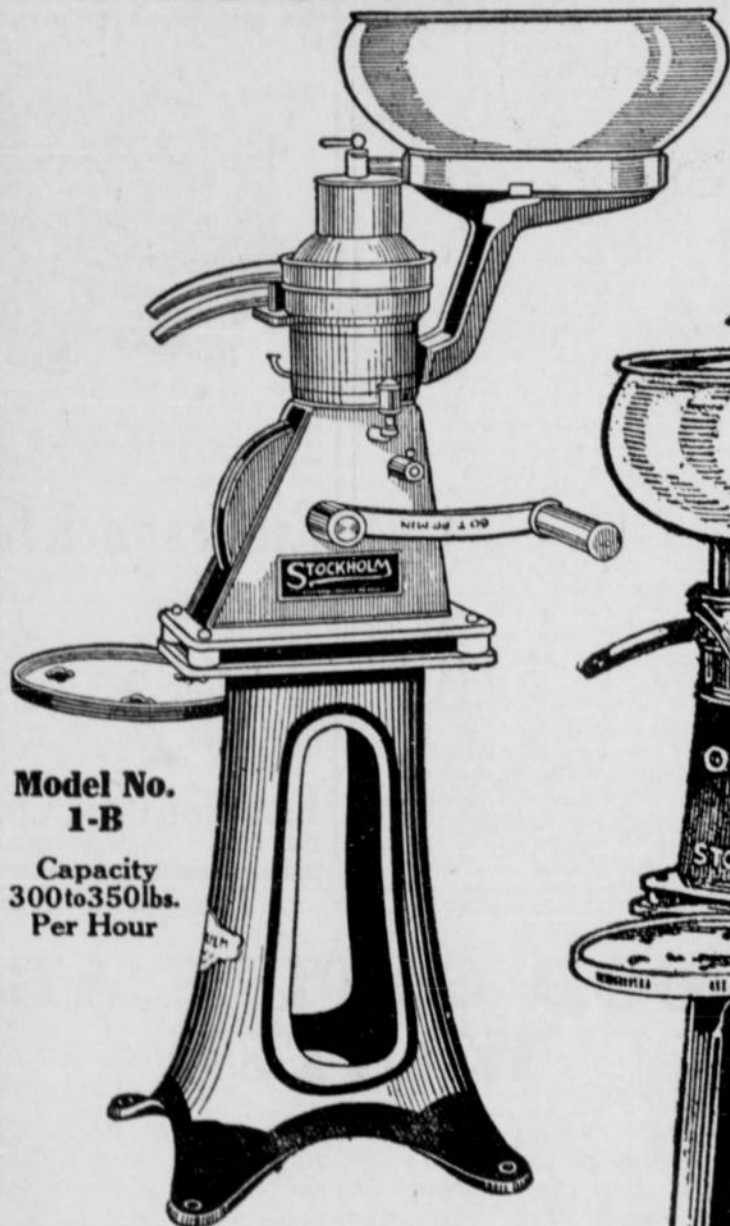
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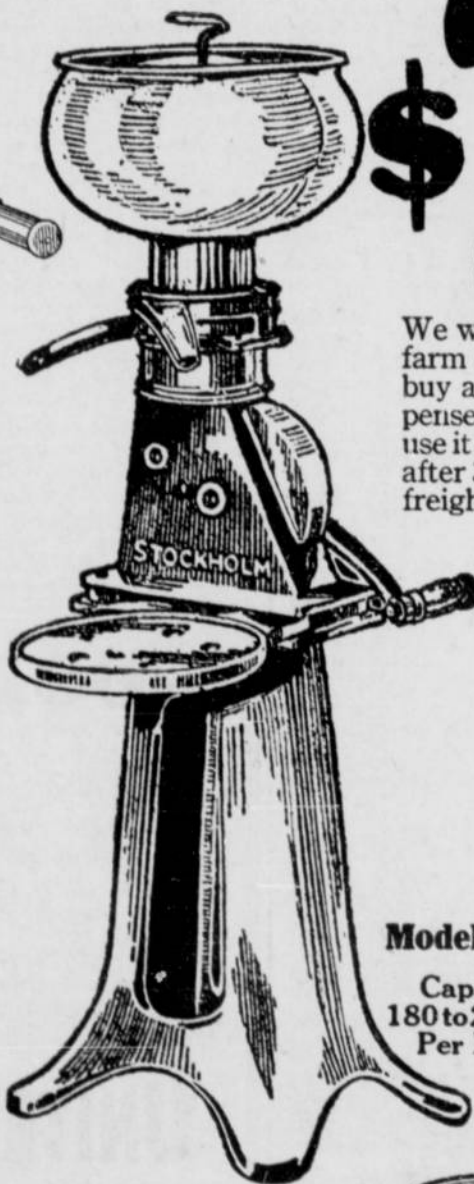
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